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THE
CELTIC ORIGIN
OF A GREAT PART OF THE
GREEK AND LATIN LANGUAGES,
AND OF MANY
CLASSICAL PROPER NAMES,
PROVED BY A
Comparison of Greek and Latin with the Gaelic Language
OR THE
CELTIC OF SCOTLAND.

BY
THOMAS STRATTON, M.D. EDIN.,
Deputy Inspector-General, Royal Navy.

SECOND EDITION.



EDINBURGH:
MACLACHLAN & STEWART, SOUTH BRIDGE;
SIMPKIN, MARSHALL & CO., LONDON;
AND JOHN SMITH, 40 TREVILLE STREET, PLYMOUTH.

1870.

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PLYMOUTH :

JOHN SMITH, PRINTER, TREVILLE STREET.

TO

THE RIGHT HONORABLE HUGH C. E. CHILDERS, M.P.,

FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY,

THIS VOLUME IS RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED BY

THE AUTHOR.

June, 1870.



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P R E F A C E.

IN issuing a second edition of my three small publications relating to the Gaelic language, it occurs to me that some may wish to know what local opportunities the writer has had of being practically acquainted with that language.

As every ten or twenty years, the number of those who speak Gaelic is somewhat less, it is as well to make some reference to dates.

Although it is said that egotism should be avoided, let me mention that, born in the town of Perth (1816), I remained there for about eight years.

I then lived for about five years, fifteen miles north-west from Perth, at Dunkeld, which is on the Gaelic border, and has been called the mouth of the Highlands. Being the mouth of the Highlands, it has been said of it, that it ought to speak Gaelic. I was in the way of hearing a good deal of Gaelic spoken there, but did not pay any attention to it.

The next four years, from 1829 to 1833, I spent in Northumberland. In 1831, a strong feeling of nationality which I have always had on all subjects, took the particular bent of a wish to learn Gaelic. I procured Stewart's *Gaelic Grammar*, Macleod and Dewar's *Gaelic Dictionary*, and some other works, and without any help, in the course of two or three months, taught myself the language.

From 1833 to 1837 in Scotland, attending medical classes at college, I had no time for any except professional studies.

In July, 1840 the *Celtic Origin of Latin* was published; in September, 1840 the *Celtic Origin of Greek*; and in 1845 the *Celtic Origin of Classical Proper Names*.

I have been about twenty-six years on full-pay in the Navy, of which about ten years in different parts of Canada, and about ten years in Prince-Edward Island near Nova Scotia, and have not had any opportunities of hearing much Gaelic spoken.

There are in Gaelic, some words which have been introduced from the English (some of these from a French or Latin source); these are not referred to in the following pages.

At the same time it is right to say that there are five or six words, such as *mallaichd*, *biast*, &c., which may have been taken *by* the Gaelic instead of *from* it.

As it is likely that a third edition will appear, I shall be glad to receive, addressed to myself, any corrections or suggestions that may occur to my readers.

Any published criticisms, good-natured or otherwise, will be carefully attended to.

As to the area over which Gaelic is or has been spoken, and the degree of its use therein, some information may be found in the three following publications:—

The *Statistical Account of Scotland* in twenty-one volumes, octavo, published between 1791 and 1799, was drawn up from the communications of the Ministers of the different parishes. To the patriotic exertions of Sir John Sinclair the country was indebted for this valuable work.

The *New Statistical Account of Scotland*, in fifteen volumes, octavo, published in 1847. This is on a better plan than the former, as each county is in a separate volume, and may be purchased separately. Each parish is described by itself.

For a great many years, Messrs. Oliver and Boyd have published the *Edinburgh Almanac*, a yearly volume containing copious information on all national subjects, and an abstract of the parliamentary acts of the previous year. It is of about nine hundred pages. It notes the churches where the service is either wholly or partially in Gaelic. The year 1845 was the one when it began to denote this: it is to be hoped that it will ever continue to do so.

In 1871, the usual decennial census of Scotland will be taken. In the Highlands and Hebrides it would be very desirable to ascertain:—1. The number of persons able to speak Gaelic.—2. The number able to read Gaelic.—3. The number able to speak Gaelic and not able to speak English. When the census of 1861 was taken, this matter was not attended to. If, at each decennial census these particulars were ascertained and published, they would in after-times be looked upon as a valuable historical record. (The same steps should be taken in Wales, and in the Irish-speaking parts of Ireland.)

In March, 1870, I wrote to Mr. Bruce, the Home-Secretary, suggesting that when the Scotch census in 1871 was taken, these Gaelic statistics should be secured: I had an answer acknowledging the receipt of my letter.

The Highland Society of Scotland, the Highland Society of London, the Grampian Club of London, and other bodies might use their influence to get this information obtained about the ancient language of Albyn.

4 Valletort Terrace,
Stoke,
Devonport,
June, 1870.

CELTIC ORIGIN OF LATIN.*



THE darkness of early history may in some cases be lessened by the light of etymological research. "The similitude and derivation of languages afford the most indubitable proof of the traduction of nations, and the genealogy of mankind. They often add physical certainty to historical evidence, and often supply the only evidence of ancient migrations and of the revolutions of ages, which left no written monuments behind them," † and the assertions of those writers who disbelieve the Bible account of the creation of man, have been in part answered by a comparison of the different languages of the earth, in the learned work of Dr. Prichard. ‡ In the following Essay on the affinity of the Celtic and Latin, I confine my examination of the Celtic to one of its branches, namely—the Gaelic, or that now spoken in the Highlands and Western Isles of Scotland; the words introduced are in modern use with about six exceptions, and may be found in the Gaelic Dictionary by Macleod and Dewar.—(Edinb. 1833.)

It used formerly to be said that the Latin was merely a dialect of the Greek, but it is evident that a small part only of the language can be referred to a Hellenic source.

When we reflect that the Celts, the first inhabitants of Europe, partly retired before the races which followed them and partly intermingled with those races, we may, a priori, suppose that some part of the Celtic language was adopted by the foreign tribes which settled in the ancient possessions of the Celts; as in more modern times the Normans in South Britain adopted a great part of the language of the Saxons, who preceded them in the conquest of that part of the island; and as it seems probable that foreigners arriving in a country would adopt some of the names given to the hills and rivers by the original inhabitants, we may contrast this probability with the fact, that in the South of Scotland, the names of many of the hills, rivers and natural divisions of the country are Gaelic, having been retained by the Saxons who succeeded the Gael in those parts.

In the following pages, it will be found, that the above two theories regarding common words and proper names are matched with their corresponding facts; it will be seen that the Latin words signifying such objects as sea, earth, air, &c., and domestic animals, &c., have

* Published in 1840 with this title, "Illustrations of the Affinity of the Latin Language to the Gaelic Language, or the Celtic of Scotland.—Toronto, Upper Canada. Hugh Scobie. Printed by Hugh Scobie, at the office of the *British Colonist* Newspaper, 1840."

† Dr. Sam. Johnson in a letter to Mr. Wm. Drummond.—Life by Boswell, Vol. 2, p. 38.

‡ Physical History of Man.—London, 1837.

the same sound as their Gaelic equivalents; and that the names of many of the mountains and rivers of Italy have almost unobjectionable derivations provided for them from the Gaelic, while the Latin language or the Greek may be searched in vain for this purpose.

In this Essay my objects are:—First, To enquire if there be any affinity betwixt the Gaelic and Latin. Secondly, To examine the amount of the affinity and to consider which language is the more ancient, and the source of the other. Thirdly, To apply the same to history.

The first question mentioned above is negated by Vans Kennedy;* with regard to the second, I lean to the opinion that the Latin is three-fourths derived from the Celtic; with respect to the third head of inquiry, it may be supposed that the early inhabitants of Rome were Celts.

Many of the Latin words hereafter mentioned have been derived from the Greek, but again these Greek words are deriveable from the Celtic, so that the question of the Celtic origin of these words remains the same.

The reader unacquainted with Gaelic is requested to notice that *bh* and *mh* are sounded like the English *v*; *ph* like *f*; *e* and *g* are always hard like *k*; *ch* is like *ch* in *loch* as the Scotch pronounce it; *d* and *t* when followed by *h* are generally silent.

In adopting a Celtic word the Latin sometimes drops initial *t*, as *ardeo* from *tior*.

In adopting a Celtic word the Latin sometimes drops initial *f*, as *ars* from *feart*.

In adopting a Celtic word the Latin sometimes drops initial *s*, as *ave* from *saobh*.

I shall now contrast the two vocabularies:—

Aberro, *wander*: Gaelic, *Iarraidh*, *wander*.

Abactus (abigo), abactio, actio, actor, actus: Euchd, *a feat*.

Abalieno: Eile, *another*; ~~ian~~, *after*; uidhe, *a way*.

Abedo: Ith, *eat*.

Abripio: Reub, *tear*.

Abdicatio: Deachd.

Abeo, *depart*: Uidhe, *a way*.

Abrumpo: Reub, *tear*.

Absimilis: Amhuil, *like*.

Abstineo: Teann, *tense*.

Ac: Agus, *and*.

Accipio: Do, *to*; gabh, *take*.

Accendo: Cana, *white*.

Acclamo: Do, *to*; glaoth, *call*.

Acclino: Claon, *inclined*.

Accommodo: Do, *to*; co, *together*; modh, *manner*.

Accredo: Do, *to*; creid, *believe*.

Accresco: Cre, *earth*.

Accubo, accumbo: Cub, *bend*.

Accumolo: Do, *to*; co, *together*; maol, *a round object*.

Accuro: Curam, *care*.

Accenso: Cuis, *a cause*.

Acer, acerbus, acesco, acetum, acidus, acrimonia, acritudo: Gear, *sharp*.

* On the Languages of Asia and Europe, 4to.—London, 1828.

- Acta, a shore : Ach, a bank.
 Ad : Do, to.
 Addico : Deachd, dictate.
 Addivius : Dia, God.
 Addo : Do, to.
 Admiror : Do, to ; meur, finger.
 Admisceo : Measg, mix.
 Admodum : Modh, manner.
 Admolior : Maol, a round object.
 Admoneo : Mcin, mind.
 Adoleo, adolesco, adolescens : Ol, drink.
 Adoro, adoratio : Dò, to ; radh, speech.
 Adrepto : Crub, bend.
 Advca : Aduan (obsolete), a stranger.
 Advolo : Aile, air.
 Aeger, aegrotus : Geur, painful, afflictive ; achiar, sharp, bitter.
 Aer, aetherus : Athar, air.
 Aevum, actas, aeternitas : Aoi, aoidh, an age.
 Affero : Do, to ; beir, carry.
 Affectus, officio, affectio : Euchd.
 Agens, agendus, agilio, agito, ago : Euclid, an exploit.
 Ager, a field : Acha, a field.
 Aggrego : Do, to ; greigh, a herd.
 Agnomen : Do, to ; ainm, a name.
 Agnus, a lamb : Uan, a lamb.
 —ago, a termination of some female nouns, as virago :—ag, a common termination of female nouns in Gaelic, as nionag, a little daughter, from nigheanag, from nighean, a daughter.
 Agria, an ulcer : Geur, sharp.
 Agrarius, ager : Ar, plough.
 Albus, white : Alainachd, whiteness.
 Alius : Eile, another.
 Alendus : Ol, drink.
 Almus, alo : Ol, drink ; aladh, nursing ; al, a generation.
 Altarius, altare, altus, altum, altitudo, alte : Ailt, high.
 Altivolans : Ailt, high ; aile, wind.
 A—privative prefix : in Gaelic the same.
 —am, a termination of adverbs signifying manner, as clam, from celo : Cleidh : modh, manner.
 Am-, amb-, around : Uim, around.
 Amarus, bitter : Amh, bitter : muir, the sea.
 Ambitio. ambeo : Uim, around : uidhe, way.
 Ambulo, from ambeo - Uim : uidhe.
 Amens, amentia : A priv ; mein, mind.
 Annis : Amhuin, a river ; hence many rivers in Britain receive the name of Avon.
 Amniculus : Amhuin, river ; caol, small.
 Amnigenus : Amhuin ; gin, beget.
 Ancon, agulus, augustia : Eang, a corner.
 Annumero : Do, to ; aireamh, a number.
 Anima, animo, animal, animus : Anam, the soul.
 Animulus : Anam ; caol, little.
 An— a prefix signifying with difficulty : Ana, a common prefix, with difficulty.
 Anhelo : Ana, with difficulty ; aile, air.
 Annus, annalis, annona : Eang (obsolete), a year.
 Appello, I drive : Do, to ; buaill, strike.
 Appello, I call : Beul, mouth.

- Apporto : Do, to ; beir, *carry*.
 Apprimus : Priomh, *first*.
 Ara, because on heights : Ard, *high*.
 —arius, a termination of nouns, as *essedarius* : -ar, from *féar*, a *man*.
 Aratio, arator : Ar, *plough*.
 Arca, arceo, arcanus : Airc, a *small chest*.
 Arcula : Airc ; caol, *small*.
 Arduus : Ard, *high*.
 Arceo : ardeo, ardor, areno : Tior, *dry*.
 Argentum : Airgiod, *silver*.
 Arenula : Tior ; caol, *small*.
 Aries, a *ram* : Reithe, a *ram*.
 Arma : Airm, *arms*.
 Armifer : Airm ; beir, *carry*.
 Arrectus, arrigor : Do, to ; ruig, *reach*.
 Arripio : Do, to ; reub, *tear*.
 Ars (originally power), the genitive *art-is* is a more ancient form : *
 Féart, *efficacy*.
 Arvalis, arvum ; Ar, *plough*.
 Ascribo : Do, to ; sgriobh, *write*.
 As—a prefix from *ad*, signifying to, as *aspiro* : Do, to.
 As—a prefix from *ex*, signifying out of, as *aspello* : As, *out of*.
 Aspello : As, *out of* ; buaill, *strife*.
 Assilio : Do, to ; ailt, *high*.
 Assideo, assessor, assiduitas : Do ; suidh, *sit*.
 Aspicio, aspectus : Beachd, *vision*.
 Aruspex : Athar, *sky* ; beachd, *viewing*.
 If any of the derivations given seem doubtful to the reader, he
 is requested to remember the observation of Lord Mon-
 bodo :—“ We ought not to reject derivations of words
 from roots in other languages, though the words do not
 agree in their consonants any more than in their vowels.” †
 Aspiro, aspiratus : Spreod, incite from a lost Gaelic root.
 Assimilo, assimulo : Do, to ; amhuil, *like*.
 Astituo, asto : Steidhich, *establish*.
 Attenuo : Tana, *thin*.
 Attribuo : Treubh, a *tribe*.
 Avius : A, *priv.* ; uidhe, a *way*.
 Ac—, at—, prefixes from *ad* : Do, to.
 Ave : Saobh, *well*.
 Avello : Peall, *skin*.
 Avoco : A, *priv.* ; focal, a *word* ; from a lost Gaelic root.
 Avolo : A ; aile, *air, wind*.
 Aura : Athar, *air*.
 Aurum : Or, *gold*.
 Axilla : Achlais, *the axilla*.
 —as, a termination of abstract nouns, } —as, a common termination
 as *caritas* (Cairdeas) } of abstract nouns.
 Aliusmodi : Eile, *another* ; modh, *manner*.
 Allabens : Allabain, *wandering*.
 An, *if* : An, *if*.
 Annuntio. *to tell news* : Ad-nuntio : do, to ; nuadh, *new*.
 Antenna, the cross-piece to which the sail is fastened, or made tense :
 Teann, *tense*.
 Ast. *from at* : Ach, *but*.

* Jaekel's *Germanische Ursprung der Lateinischen sprache und des Roemischen volkes*. Breslau, 1832.

† *Origin and Progress of Language*, Vol. 1, p. 488. Edinb. 1773.

Bustum, the place where dead bodies were burned. Perhaps once busetum. Bas, *death*: aite, *place*.

In adopting a Celtic word, the Latin sometimes prefixes *s*, as *cædo*, *to prune*, from *sgath*, *cut off*.

In adopting a Celtic word the Latin sometimes changes *b* to *c*, as *percello*, *per-cello*, *from buaill*; *corusco* *from brath*; *cremo* *from brath*.

In the corrupt modern method Latin *c* is pronounced soft before the small vowels *e* and *i*; in Gaelic as with the ancient Romans, it is always hard.

Caballus: Capul, *a horse*.

Cado, *fall*: Cadam (obsolete), *fall*.

Carruca, *a little cart*: Car (obsolete), *a cart*: beag, *little*.

Calamus, *a reed*: Caol, *slender*.

Calculus: Cailc, *a stone*.

Calx, calcarius, calculator, calculus: Caille, *chalk*.

Calendæ, from calo (obsolete), *call*: Caill (obsolete), *call*; gIaoth, *a shout*.

Calendæ, from the Greek: GIaoth, *shout*.

Calleo, callidus: Caill, *wisdom*.

Calo, *a servant*: Gille, *a laï*.

Camelus: Cam-al, *a crooked horse*.*

Campus, campester: Caimp, *a camp*.

Camurus: Cam, *crooked*.

Candefacio: Cana, *white*: aehd, *an action*.

Candela, cando, candor, candidatus, caneo: Cana, *white*.

Cannabis: Cainb, *canvas*.

Canis: Cu; conn; caol, *little*.

Canor, cantator, cauto, cantus: Cainnt, *speech*.

Canus: Cana, *white*.

Caper, caperatus, capero: Gabhar, *a goat*.

Capesso, capio: Gabh, *take*.

Capra, caprea: Gabhar, *a goat*.

Capreolus: Gabhar; caol.

Capricornus: Gabhar, *corn*, *horn*.

Captatio, captio, captivus, capto, captura, captus; Gabh, *take*; gabhta, *taken*.

Carcer: Carcair, *a prison*.

Caritas: Car, *a friend*; cairdeas, *friendship*.

Caro, carnis, *flesh*: Carn (obsolete), *flesh*.

Carpentum: carbad, *a chariot*.

Carpo, carpor, carptus, carpus: Crubadh, *bending* (as of the fingers).

Carptim: Crubadh; modh, *manner*.

Caput, *a head*: Cab, *a head*.

Carrum, carrus: Car, *a chariot*.

Carus: Car, *dear*.

Caseus, caseale: Caise, *cheese*.

Cateia, *a dart*: Gath, *a dart*.

Cateia: Gath, *a javelin*.

Catellus: Cu; caol, *little*.

Caterva: Ceathairne, *a multitude*, *band*, &c.; this is the word *cateran* or *freebooter*; hence the name of Loch Katrine, (Sir W. Scott.)

Causa, causor: Cuis, *a cause*.

Causula: Cuis; caol.

Causidicus: Cuis; deachd, *dictate*.

Cathedra, through the Greek: Cathair, *a seat*.

Celaus, celator, celo: Cleidh, *conceal*.

* From the Diction. Scoto-Celtic. 4to. Edinb. 1828.

- Censeo, *to judge*: Ceann, *the head*.
 Centum, centurio : Ceud, *a hundred*.
 Centumviri : Ceud ; fir, *men*.
 Celeber : Cliu, *praise* ; beir, *bear*.
 Celsus, *high* : Ailt, *high*.
 Cephalicus, from the Greek kephale, keph-, kep-, : Cab, *head*.
 Cera, ceratus, cercus : Ceir, *wax*.
 Cerastes, ceratitis : Corn, *a horn*.
 Cerasus, a Cerasunte urbe : Corn, *a horn*.
 Cerdo : Ceard, *a small trader* ; in Scottish, caird.
 Cerevisia, *beer*, from Ceres : Ce, *earth* ; ar, *plough*.
 Charitas, charus : Car, *a friend*.
 Chirographium : Coir (obsolete), *the hand* ; grabh, *write*.
 Choreia, *a dance* : Car, *a turn*.
 Certus, certo, certamen, cerno, cernuo, cernuus : Ceart, *right*.
 Chorda : Cord, *a cord*.
 Chorus : Cor, *music*,
 —chra ; -cra ; some names of towns end in these : Cathair, pro-
 nounced Ca-hur, *a city*.
 Cileo, *to drive back* : Gath, *a dart*.
 Cingulum, cingo, cinctura : Ceangal, *a girdle*.
 Cinis, ashes : Cana, *white*.
 Cio, *to stir, excite* : Gath, *a javelin* ; cath, *a battle*.
 Circa : Cuairt, *a circle*.
 Circum—many of the words with which circum is compounded are
 derived from the Gaelic,
 Circus, circa, circum : Cuairt, *a circle*.
 Cirrus, *rough hair* : Garbh, *rough*.
 Cithara, citharizo : Ceathar, *a harp* ; cruit, *a harp*.
 Cista, cisterna : Cist, *a chest*.
 Cistula, a single diminutive : Cist ; caol.
 Cistellula, a double diminutive : Cist ; caol ; caol.
 Cistifer, cistophorus : Cist : beir, *carry*.
 Clades : Claidh, *misfortune*.
 Clam, a celo : Cleidh, *conceal* ; modh, *manner*.
 Clamator, clamito, clamor : Glaoth, *call*.
 Clathrus, clathro : Cleath.
 Claudio, claudor, claudio, clavis, claudianus, clausus, clausum,
 clausula : Cleidh, *conceal*.
 Clepo : Cluip, *steal*.
 Cliens, clienta : Cliamhuin, *a client*, pronounced cluin.
 Clinamen, clinicus, clino : Clao, *incline*.
 Cludo, cludor : Cleidh, *conceal*.
 Clueo : Cliu, *fame*.
 Co—, col—, com—, con—, cor— : in Gaelic co—, and comh—, are
 in common use as prefixes, signifying *together*.
 Cognomen : Co ; ainm, *name*.
 Cogo, cogito, cogitans : Comh ; achd.
 Collaudo : Co : luaidh, *mention, praise*.
 Colluco, *cut down a grove* ; from lucus which is a non lucendo, from
 luceo : Leus, *light*.
 Coeo : Co ; uidhe, *a way*.
 Collare, collum : Caol, *narrow*.
 Colluceo : Co ; leus, *light*.
 Collatio, collatus : Co ; lamh, *hand*.
 Columba : Columan, *a dove*.
 Colum : Caol, *narrow*.
 Columna, columnis, columnarii, columella : Caol, *narrow*.

- Comedo, comesus : Co ; ith, *eat*.
 Comes, comitatus, comitia, comitor : Co ; uidhe, *a way*.
 Comis, comitas : Caomh, *mild*.
 Comminuo : Co ; *mean, small*.
 Commeo, *i.e. con-meo, i.e. eo* : Uidhe.
 Commercio : Co ; margadh, *dealing*.
 Commiles : Co ; mileadh, *a soldier*.
 Commisceo : Co ; measg, *mix*.
 Conisso, *butt* : Ceann, *head*.
 Conquinisco, conopeum
 Connisus, connitor, from conisso : } Ceann, *head*.
 Copia, *wealth* : Cob, *abundance*. This has the same spelling, but is
 a different word from :—
 Copia, *help* : Cobhair, *help*.
 Corbita, *a ship* : Cairb, *a ship*.
 Corium, *a skin* : Croic, *a skin*.
 Corusco, cremo : Brath, *fire* (Celtic *b* changed to *e*).
 Cremaster, *a hook* : Crom, *erooked*.
 Crudus : Cruaidh, *hard* (Macarthur in Notes on Ossian).
 Cucullus : Cochull, *a hood*.
 —etum, a termination contracted from -cetum, as filictum for filice-
 tum, solietum for soliectum : -etum : Aite, *a place*,
 Cum, *with* : Comh, *with*.
 Cum, *when* : Ce am, *what time*.
 Cyaneus, *blue, &c.*, Cuan, *the sea*.
 Commodus, commodo : Co ; modh, *manner*.
 Commorior, deponent : Co ; mort, *active, kill*.
 Communis, communitas, communico, communicatio : Co ; maoin,
wealth.
 Compello : Co ; buaill, *drive*.
 Compesco, from con and presco, Comh, *together* ; bo, *cow*.
 Compilo, compilatio : Co ; peall.
 Concelebro : Co ; cliu, *praise* ; beir, *carry*.
 Concaco : Co ; cac.
 Concalleo : Ciall, *wisdom*.
 Concenturio : Co ; ceud, *a hundred*.
 Concentus, concentio : Co ; cainnt, *speech*.
 Conceptio, conceptus (pronounced conceptus) : Co ; gabhta, *taken*.
 Con—, under their simple forms, the following compounds will be
 found derived entirely from Gaelic roots.—concerpo, concerto,
 concino, concipio, conclamo, concludo, conclusio, concordio,
 concorporo, concreresco, concumbo, concuro, condico, condoleo,
 confero, congener, congregatio, conquestus, conscribo, consen-
 scisco, conscriptio, concessor, consideo, consido, consilio, con-
 sisto, conspectus, conspicuus, conspiratio, conspiro, constans,
 constituo, cousto, contego, contendo, contentio, contestor, con-
 tinentia, contineo, continuus, contribuo, contumulo, convolesco,
 convolo, corripio, corrotundo, corrumpo, corruptus, conglisco,
 confectio, conficio, confictus, confingo.
 Cornu : Corn, *a horn*.
 Cor, cordatus : Cridhe, *a heart*, pronounced cri.
 Corona : Coron, *a crown*.
 Corporeus, corpus : Corp, *a body*.
 Cortex : Cairt, *bark*.
 Crassus : Craois, *sensuality*.
 Creator, creo, cresco : Cre, *earth*.
 Creditor, credo, credulus : Creid, *believe*.
 Crypta : Crubadh, *bending*.

- Cubans, cubiculum, cubo, cubile: Cub, *bend*.
 Cuneo, cuneus: Goinne, *a wedge*.
 Cuniculus: Goinne; caol.
 Cura, curiosus: Curam, *care*.
 Curtus, curto: Goirid, *short*.
 Currus: Car, *a chariot*.
 Curriculum: Car; caol.
 Curvus, curvo: Car, *a turn*.
 Cyathus: Cuach, *a cup or quaich*.
 Cynicus: Cu, conn, *a dog*.
 Cynodontes, through the Greek: Cu, conu; deud, *a tooth*.
 Cothurnus: Cuarau, *a buskin*.
 Culex: Culag, *a small fly*.
 —culum, a termination of diminutives, as curriculum: Caol, *small*.
 —culum, a termination of adverbs signifying
- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| manner, as clanculum; clam, <i>from celo</i> ;
celo <i>from Cleidh</i> ; —am <i>from modh</i> ; —ul
<i>from caol</i> ; —um <i>from modh</i> . | } | Cleidh, <i>conceal</i> ;
modh, <i>manner</i> ; caol,
<i>little</i> ; modh, <i>manner</i> . |
|---|---|--|
- In adopting a Celtic word, the Latin sometimes changes *g* to *c*,
 as caper *from gabhar*.

- daus, a termination of nouns, as oppidanus: Duine, *a man*.
 De, of: De, of.
 De—negative prefix, as dearmatus: Dith, di, *want of*.
 De—intensive prefix, as debello: Dith, *utterly*.
 Dator, dato: Do, *do*.
 Decem, decimo, decuma, denarius: Deich, *ten*.
 Decemviri: Deich; fir, *men*.
 Dedico: Dia, God; do, *to*.
 Dedoleo, give over grieving: Dith, *want*; duilich, *difficult*.
 Dedoleo, grieve much: Dian and teth, *intens.*; duilich, *difficult*.
 Defectio, a revolt: Fag, *leave*.
 Dilaudo, praise highly: Dian, *warm*; luaidh, *praise*.
 Dexter, dexteritas: Deas, *right*.
 Denique, from de, novo, and que: De of; nuadh, *new*; agus, *and*.
 Denuo: De; nuadh.
 Dens: Deud, *a tooth*.
 Desum: Di; *want*; is mi, *I am*.
 Deus, dicatus, dico: Dia, *God*.
 Dearmatus and the following compounds are derived entirely from
 Gaelic roots:—
 debello, decanto, decerus, decerpo, decipio, declamo, declino,
 decollo, decortico, decretum, decumbo, defero, degenero, dego,
 delator, demens, demergo, deminus, demiror, demolior,
 demorior, denomino, depasco, depello, depilatus, deporto, de-
 pravo, depulso, derepo, deripio, derumpo, describo, desideo,
 desidia, desido, desilio, despicio, destillo, destituo, desultorius,
 detego, detineo, devius, devolo, diminuo, direpo, dirigo, diripio,
 airumpo, defectus, deficio, deceptio, decresco, deerro, devoto,
 devotio, denoto, denudo, devido, diverto, divorto.
 Dies, a day: Di, a day.
 Dies, dium, diurnus: Dia, a day.
 Digitus, so called because ten on the two hands: Deug, *ten*.
 Dia, in the day-time: Di, a day.
 Diverto, divorto: Da, *two*; beir, *carry*.
 Divido, to divide: Da, *two*; uidhe, *a way*.

Divi, the lesser deities, Di-vi : Dens. The affix -vi is the same as the prefix ve-, and is from Beag, *little*.

Divinatio, divinus : Dia.

Dico, dicax, dictata : Deachd, *dictate*.

Dictator, dictio, dictum : Deachd.

Do, dono : Do, *to*.

Doceo, doc-eo : Teagaisg, *teach*.

Doleo, dolor : Duilich, *difficult*.

Dubius : Da, *two* ; uidhe, *a way*.

Duo : Da, *two*.

Dis,—many of the compounds of dis are of Gaelic origin.

Dum : An t'am, *the time*.

Durabilis, duro : Doirbh, *hard*.

Duumvir : Da ; fir, *men*.

Dynasta : Tanaiste, *a thane*.

E— from ex, a prefix signifying out, as edens : As, *out of*.

Ex : As, *out of*.

Edo : Ith, *eat*.

Eheu : Och, *alas*.

Eblandior and the following compounds are of Gaelic origin :—
 ebullo, ebullio, edico, edictum, editor, edo, effero, emergo, emerco, emiror, emolior, emorior, engonatus, enumero, eremigo, erepo, erigo, eripio, erro, evado, evoco, evolo, exacerbo, evanesco, exactor, exanimo, exardeo, exaro, excandescio, excanto, excepto, exerno, excerpo, excipio, exclamo, excludo, excors, excreseo, excubo, excuso, exedo, exeo, exerro, exhalo, exilio, exitium, exorabilis, exoro, expecto, expello, expilo, expiro, exporto, expulso, exporrigo, expolio, extendo, extenuo, extilo, extorris, extumeo, exugo, exulto, exuro, egregius, eluceo, explico, explodo, expedio, explano, expleo, effector, efficax, efficio, effigies, effingo, exigo, egurgito.

Equus : Each, *a horse*.*

Eo : Uidhe, *a way*.

Eugenia, through the Greek : Agh, *joy* ; gin, *beget*.

Erythraeus : Ruaidh, *red*.

—ellula, a termination double diminutives, as cistellula : Cist, *chest* ; caol, *small* ; caol.

—etum, a termination of nouns, signifying a place, as anisetum, aspretium, arundinetum, bucetum, buxetum, bustum, cupresse-tum, carectum *for* cariectum, castanetum, chalacetum, cornetum, coryletum, durnetum, esculatum, ficetum, frutetum, filicetum *for* filicetum, fimetum, fruticetum, glabretum, ilicetum, junectum, lumectum, lauretum, myrtetum, masculetum, nucetum, olivetum, oletum, palmetum, pinetum, populetum, porculetum, quercetum, rosetum, rubetum, sepulcretum, sabuletum, sentisetum, saxetum, spinetum, salicetum *for* salicetum, vepretum, vir-etum, virgetum, veretrum, vinetum, virgultum *for* virguletum.
 —et from Aite, *a place*.

Ea, *she* : I, *she*.

—en, a termination of some nouns, as numen : Naomh, *holy* ; aon, *one*.

Equiria : Each, *a horse*.

Ejulo, *to cry* : Eigh, *a shout*.

Elinguis : lingua, once tingua : Teangadh, *tongue*.

—etrum, a termination, as fulgetrum, *a great lightning* ; —et from Aite, *a place* ; —rum from ridh, *a number*, a collective termination, as in eachridh, *cavalry*.

Ejulo, *shout* ; Eigh, *a shout*.

* From the Dictionarium Scoto-Celticum, 4to. Edinb. 1828.

Egurgito, gurgēs : Cuairt, *a whirl*.

Eminens, *high* : Monadh, *a hill*.

—ellus, a termination of diminutives, as libellus : —ol, from caol, *little*.

In adopting a Celtic word, the Latin sometimes prefixes *f*, as facio from ahd : changes *b* to *f*, as frater from brathair, fero from beir.

Faba : Faob, *a bean*.

Fero, ferox, fertilis : Beir, *carry*.

—fer a termination of adjectives, signifying *to carry*, as armifer : Beir, *carry*.

Ferus, ferox, Fearg, *anger*.

Fi, *be thou* : Bith, *be*.

Flaccus, flaccidus : Ploc, *hanging down*.

Fodio : Fod, *turf*.

For, fatur : Radh, *speech*.

Fortis, fortitudo : Feart, *virtue*.

Frater : Brathair, *a brother*.

Frons from ferendo : Beir, *carry*.

Fundus, fundo : Fod, *turf*.

Fretus, fretum, *an arm of the sea* : Frith-mhuir, *an arm of the sea* : *a firth or frith*.

Fero, *carry* : Beir, *carry*.

Ferveo, *to be hot* : Brath, *fire*.

Flaccus, *hanging down* : Plocach, *having swollen cheeks*.

Flagello, *to thrash* : Ploc, *to strike*.

Flo, *to blow* : Aile, *air*.

Celtic *e* is changed to Latin *f*, as filius from caol ; silum from caol ; fragosus from craig ; funis from caoin : also Celtic *e* is changed to Latin *p*.

Faber : a workman : Obair, *work*.

Furo, *to be angry* : Fearg, *anger*.

Furnus, *an oven* : Brath, *fire*.

Folium, *a leaf* : Bileach, *a leaf*.

Fallo, *deceive* : Feall, *deceit*.

Fluctus, fluo, flumen : Fluich, *wet*.

Fuga, fugo, fugio : Fogair, *expel*.

Frux, frugaliter, frumentum, frutico, fruor : Beir, *bear*.

Frustum : Bris, *break*.

Frivolus : Frith, *small*.

Farina : Bruth, *bruise*.

Fala, *a tower to throw darts from* : Buairt, *throw*.

Falarica, falare, from fala : Buairt, *throw*.

Foetus, *a birth* : Bith, *existence*.

Fragor, *a noise* ; fra-gor : Gaoir, *noise*,

Fui, *I have been* : Bha, *was*.

Fulmen, *a stroke of lightning* : Buairt, *strike*.

Fundo, *to pour out* : allied to Onadh, *a wave*.

Fundo, *to found* : Fod, *turf*.

Futurus, *future* : Bith, *be* ; iar, *after*.

Futilis, futile : Bith, *be* ; -ol, caol, *little*.

Fur, *a thief* : Beir, *carry*. One who carries off.

Facinus, facilio, facto from facio, *to do* : Achd, *a deed*.

Facio, *to do* : Achd, *a deed* : Euchd, *a feat, an achievement* ; from this, several adjectives are formed. Eachd, *an exploit* ; hence each-dire, *an historian*.

Fingo, fictio, figura from facio : Achd.

Fundus, *land* : Fod, *turf*.

- Funero, *to bury*, from fundus: Fod, *turf*.
 Fragro, *to be sour*; Geur, *sharp*,
 Fragor, *noise*: Gaoir, *noise*.
 Frio, *crumble*: Bruth, *bruise*.
 Frico, *rub*: Bruth, *bruise*.
 Frigeo, *to be cold*: Reodh, *reogh, freeze*.
 Frigo, *to fry*: Brath, *fire*.
 Facundus, *eloquent*: Focal, *a word*.
 Frustra: Bris, *break*.
 Frustrro, *to disappoint*: Bris, *break*.
 G—, in Gaelic is always pronounced hard before the small vowels *e* and *i*, which is a proof that it was so pronounced by the Romans.
 Gens, *gentilis*: Cinneadh, *a family, clan*.
 Galbanus, *galbanum*: Geal and ban, *white*.
 Gannio; Cu, *genitive conn, a dog*.
 Geno, *genero, generalis, generosus, gigno, genitura, germen, germino, genuinus*: Gin, *beget*.
 Glacies: Geal, *white*.
 Gladius: Claidheamh, *a sword*; the French glaive and Scotch "clay"—*more*.
 Gloria: Gloir, *glory*.
 Grabatus: Crubadh, *bending*.
 Grando, *granum*; Gran, *grain*.
 Graphium, *grammatica*, through the Greek: Grabh, *write*; grabhal, *engrave*.
 Gratus, *gratia*: Gradh, *affection*.
 Grex, *gregarius*: Greigh, *a herd*.
 Gula: Caol, *narrow*.
 Gyrus, through the Greek: Cuairt, *a circuit*.
 Gallicus, Gallia, Galatia: Gaelig, Gael, perhaps from coille, a wood.
 The Celtic languages of Scotland are two in number:—1. The Gaelic now spoken in the Highlands. 2. The Galwegian or the extinct language of Strathclyde and Galloway, which more resembles the Welsh than the Gaelic. Every Highlander regrets that there is not a Professorship of Gaelic in one of the Universities of Scotland.
- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| Grampii montes,
mountains of
Scotland, the
Grampians. | } | Garbh, <i>rough</i> ; beann, <i>a hill</i> ; monadh, <i>a mountain</i> . |
| | | 1 2 3 4 5 6 |
| | | Grampii montes, |
| | | 1 |
| | | Gra, from garbh, |
| | | 2 |
| | | m, euphoniae gratia before p, |
| | | 3 |
| | | pii, from beann, <i>a hill</i> , |
| | | 4 |
| mon, from monadh, | | |
| 5 | | |
| t, euphoniae gratia after n, | | |
| 6 | | |
| es, a plural termination not derived from the Gaelic. | | |
- Gratie: Gradh, *love, affection*.
 Glaucus: Glas, *grey*.
 Gelu, *ice*: allied to Geal, *white*.
 Gemino, *to couple together*: Comh, *together*.
 Garrio, *to jabber*: Co, *together*; Radh, *speech*.

Gradus, *a step*: the meaning is not quite the same: Grad, *move quickly*.

Gravis, *hard, difficult*: Garbh, *rough*.

Gibba, gibbus: Gibeann, *hunch in the back*.

Gurgeo: Cnairt, *a whirl*.

Grandis from gravis: Garbh, *rough*.

Gallus, *a cock*: Coileach, *a cock*.

Galbanus, *bright, white*: Geal, *white*; ban, *white*.

Gomphus, *a hook*: Cam, *crooked*.

Gnata, *a daughter*: Gin, *beget*.

In adopting a Celtic word, the Latin sometimes omits initial *g*, as horreo from garbh; habeo from gabh; and sometimes omits initial *c*, as hamus from cam: horreo from crith.

Hora: Uair, *time, an hour*; no Gaelic word begins with *h*.

Humilis: Umhail, *humble*.

Heri: Iar, *after*; di, *day*.

Honor, honestus: Onair, *honor*.

Hydrophoria: Doir (obsolete), *water*; beir, *carry*.

Hydrus, hydra, hydria: Doir.

Hirudo, *a leech*, from haereo, *I stick*: Air, *on*.

Humidus, uvidus: Abh, *water*.

Hydrargyrum: Doir, *water*; airgiod, *silver*. That is, *liquid silver*.

Hordeum: Eorna, *barley*.

Horreo, *shiver*: Crith, *strike*.

Habeo, *I have*: Gabh, *take*.

Hamus, *a hook*: Cam, *crooked*.

Hærio, *to stick*: allied to Air, *on*.

Hæres, hesito, from hærio.

Halcyonium, "the indurated foam of the sea."—*Pliny*: Aile, *air*; cuan, *sea*.

Halo, *to breathe*: Aile, *air*.

Herus, *a master*: Ard, *high*.

Horreo, *to be rough*: Garbh, *rough*.

Habena, *a rein*; what is held in the hand, from habeo: Gabh, *take*.

Habitus, habitatio, habilis from habeo: Gabh, *take*.

Heros, heroicus: Ard, *high*.

I (ab eo): Uidhe, *a way*.

In—prefix, as incipio: Ann, *in*.

Ig,—il—, im—, in—, ir, negative prefix: Ana, a common negative prefix.

—im, a termination of adverbs signifying manner, as carptim: Modh, *a manner*.

Inter: Eadar, *between*.

Immergo and the following compounds will be found under their simple forms derived from Gaelic words:—imminuo, immisceo, immortalis, immoderatus, immodestus, impactus, impasco, impello, importo, impulsor, inagitatus, inarmis, inardeo, inaro, inartificialis, inaurio, incandesco, incanesco, incanto, incelebris, incendiarius, incentivus, incero, incingo, incino, incipio, inclamo, inclino, includo, incolumis, incommodo, incontinens, inconstans, incorporeus, incurruptus, increbo, incredibilis, incubo, incumbo, incuria, incurvo, indico, induro, ineo, inequito, inermis, inerro, infero, infodio, ingenero, ingigno, inglorio, ingratus, inhonestus, initium, innovo, innumerus, insatiabilis, inscribo, insedatus, insenesco, insideo, insimulo, insinuo, insisto, inspicio, inspiro, instigo, instillo, instituo, insulsus, insulto, insuper, insincerus, intercipio, interceino, intercludo, interdico, interfodio, interfor, interlateo, interluco, intermedius, interlunium, intermisceo, intermorior, internidifico, internus, interpello, interrex,

- imbellis, interrumpo, interscribo, intestatus, iuvado, iuvius, invoco, inurgeo, inuro, irrepo, irrumpo.
- Ingenium: Eanchain, *brain*; ann, *in*; ceann, *head*.
- Inclutus: Ann, *in*; cliu, *fame*.
- Iguominia: Ana, *not*; ainm, *name*.
- Illunis: Ana, *not*; luan, *moon*.
- Illuceo: Ana; leus, *light*.
- Insula, an island, perhaps anciently a small island: Innis, *island*; caol, *small*. Insh, Scottish.
- Interim: Eadar, *between*; am, *time*.
- Intectus, covered: Ann; tigh, *roof*.
- Intectus, bare: Ana, *not*; tigh, *roof*.
- Iter (ab eo), itio, itus: Uidhe, *a way*.
- Inedia: Ann, *in*; di, *dith, want*.
- Interamna: Eadar, *between*; amluin, *a river*.
- illa,—a termination of diminutives, as mammilla: Caol.
- culus, a termination of double diminutives, as fasciculus from fascis: —ag from Beag, *little*; ul or ol from caol, *small*.
- Infra: Ana, *not*; bar, *top*.
- Ico, to smite; Gath, *a dart*.
- ibus, termination of dative plural, as regibus: the same in Gaelic: —ibh, as righibh. (From Prichard's *Eastern Origin of the Celtic Nations*, p. 183.)
- ix, a termination of female nouns, as potrix, potric, potrig: —ag a termination of Gaelic female nouns, as nionag, *a little daughter*, from nighean, and beag, *little*.
- Indico, to put on: Eadach, *clothing*.
- im, a termination of adverbs relating to time, as olim: Am, *time*.
- Lacus: Loch, *a lake*.
- Lacuna, a hollow place: Loch, *a lake*; —an, mean, *little*.
- Lamina: Lann, *a sword*.
- Late, latitudo, latus: Leud, *breadth*.
- Lateo, latesco: Luidh, *lie*.
- Laus, laudo: Luaidh, *mention, praise*.
- Lima, limo: Liomh, *a file*.
- Litera: Litir, *a letter*.
- Lucifer: Leus, *tight*; beir, *carry*.
- Leo, gen. leon-is, which is the more ancient form: Leonhan, *a lion*.
- Lingua, anciently dingua, ligurio, lingo: Teanga, *a tongue*.
- Luceo, lucidus, lucubratio, lucus, lux: Leus, *light*.
- Lucus, *a grove*, a non lucendo, luceo: Leus.
- lentus, a termination of adjectives, as luculentus, opolentus: Lan, *full*.
- Latro, a highwayman, a robber; latro: Luidh, *lie down*.
- Larix, the larch: Learag, *the larch*.
- Lorica: Luireach, *a coat of mail*.
- Lætus, joyful: Aiteas, *joy*.
- Lancea, a lance: Lann, *a sword*.
- Lamina, a plate: Lann, *a sword*.
- Lambo, to liek with the tongue: Liob, *lip*.
- Lambero, to cut, from lamina: Lann, *a sword*.
- Lanius, a butcher, from lanio: Lann.
- Lapis, a stone; ia-pis: Lia, *a stone*.
- Legio, a legion: Luchd, *people*.
- Lembus, a bark, a fishing-boat: Long, *a ship*.
- Lembunculus, a little bark; a double diminutive: Long, *a ship*: —an from mean, *small*; caol, *little*.
- Lar, the fireside, one's home, &c.: Lar, *the floor*.

- Lana, wool, moss, cotton : Lion, *lint*, *flax*.
 Lapsio, slip : Lub, *bend*, *incline*.
 Mamma : Mam, *a round hill*.
 Mamilla : Mam ; caol, *small*.
 Maledictum : Mallachd, *a curse* ; this word has been borrowed by the Gaelic from the Latin.
 Mare, margo, maritimus, marinus : Muir, *the sea*, from mu, *around*, and tir, *land*.
 Mater, matern^{us}, matrona : Mathair, *a mother*.
 Me (me) : Mi, (*I*).
 Medius, medulla : Meadhon, *middle*.
 Mel : Mil, *honey*.
 Mellifer : Mil, *honey* ; beir, *bear*.
 Mellifico : Mil ; achd.
 Mens : Mein, *the mind*.
 Mensis, menstruus : Mios, *a month*.
 Meo (ab eo) : Uidhe, *a way*.
 Merces, mercor, mercenarius : Margadh, *trading*.
 Mergo, mergus, mersor *from mare* : Muir, *the sea*.
 Meridies : Meadhon, *middle* ; di, *day*.
 Meus, mi, mihi : Mi, *I*.
 Miles : Mileadh, *a soldier*.
 Mille : Mile, *a thousand*.
 Minus, minor, minutus, minuo, minimus : Mean, *small*.
 Misceo, miscellanea : Measg, *mix* ; perhaps from uim, *around* ; uisge, *water*.
 Mirus, mirabilis : Meur, *finger*.
 Mitis, mitigatio, mitesco : Maoth, *soft*.
 Modus, modulus, modestus, moderor : Modh, *manner*.
 Mola : Meil, *grind*.
 Moles, molestia, molior : Maol, *a round object*.
 Moneo, (mens), monitor : Mein, *mind*.
 Mons, montanus : Monadh, *a hill*.
 Mos, moralis : Modh, *manner*.
 Mordeo, bite : Mir, *a bite*.
 Mors, mortalis : Mort, *kill*.
 Mullus : Mullach, *a mullet*.
 Mutio : Maoth, *soft*.
 Major, majestas : Mor, *great*.
 Muria, salt water : Muir, *the sea*.
 Murus, a wall : Mur, *a wall*.
 Mundus, neat, delicate : Mnaoi, *a woman*.
 Munus, a gift : Maoin, *wealth*.
 Mutilus, without horns : Maol, *without horns*.
 In adopting a Celtic word, the Latin sometimes omits initial s, as nix *from sneachd* ; no *frou suamh* ; neo *from sniomh*.
 Nae, really : Ana, *very*.
 Ne, not : Neo, *not*.
 Ne, whither : An, *if*.
 Neu : Neo, *not*.
 Ni : An, *if*.
 Natrix : Nathair, *a serpent*.
 Nebula, nebulo : Ncul, *a cloud*.
 Nidus : Nead, *a nest*.
 Nitidus : Nighte, *washed*.
 Nix : Sneachd, *snow*.
 Nolo, i.e. non volo : Neo, *not* ; aill, *will*.
 Nomen : Ainm, *a name*.

- Nomenclatura : Ainm ; caill (obsolete), *call* ; glaoth, *call*.
 Nox, nocturnus : Nochd, *night*.
 Non : Neo, *not*.
 Nonus, novem : Naoi, *nine*.
 Numerus : Aireamh, *a number*.
 Nuncupo : Ainm ; gabh, *take*.
 Nux : Cno, *a nut*.
 Noto, notarius, notio, nota : Nochd, *shew*.
 Numen, *a deity* : Naomh, *holy* ; aon, *one*.
 Nudus, *naked* : Nochd, *naked*. Nochd from neo, *not*, and eudach, *clothed*.
 Nucleus, diminutive from nux : Nux from Cno, *nut* ; caol, *little* (in compos. -ol.)
 Nudiusquartus, *four days ago* ; nu-dius-quartus : An, *the* ; di, *day* ; ceathar, *four*.
 Nundinum, *the market* ; so called because it was held every nine days : Naoi, *nine* ; di, *a day*.
 Nuntio, *to carry news* : Nuadh, *new*.
 Neo, *spin* : Sniomh, *spin*.
 No, *swim* : Snamh, *swim*.
 Nudus : Nochd, *naked*.
 Nucetum, a place where nuts are found : Cno, *a nut* ; aite, *a place*.
 Niger, *black* : Nochd, *night*.
 Nimbus, *a cloud* : Neamh, *the skies*.
 Ningo, *to snow* : Sneachd, *snow*.
 Nemus, *a grove* : Naomh, *holy*. As religious ceremonies were there performed. From *Prichard*.
 In adopting a Celtic word, the Latin sometimes omits initial *b*, as ovo from buadh ; oleo from boladh.
 In adopting a Celtic word, the Latin sometimes omits initial *f*, as orgia from fearg.
- Octo : Ochd, *eight*.
 Ora : Oir, *a margin*.
 Oleum : Uilleadh, *oil*.
 Olor : Eala.
 Opus, operis : Obair, *work*.
 Ob—, many of its compounds are from the Gaelic.
 Oratio, oro, orator, oraculum, os, oris : Radh, *speech*.
 Oratiuncula : Radh ; mean, *little* ; caol, *little*.
 Oriens : Ear, *the east*.
 Ovum : Ubh, *an egg*.
 Os—, prefix as in ostendo : Os ceann, *above, over head* ; ceann, *head*.
 Ovo, ovatio : Buadh, *victory*.
 Orgia : Fearg, *excitement*.
 Ostendo from teneo : Os ; teann, *tense*.
 —or, a termination of nouns, as orator : —ar, a common termination of nouns, from fear, *a man*.*
- Oceanus : Aigeann, *the deep* ; cuan, *the sea*.
 Olim, *formerly* ; ol-im : Eile, *another* ; am, *time*.
 Ob—, a prefix signifying 1. *around* ; 2. *against*. The second is included in the first. Ob—, from uim, *around*, *m* being changed to *b*.
 In adopting a Celtic word, the Latin sometimes prefixes *p*, as pater from athair, plenus from lan, privo from reub, pro from roi, per from ro, piscis from iasg, post from ais.
 In adopting a Celtic word, the Latin sometimes changes initial *c* to *p*, as *c* also is to Greek *p* : see pullus, paulum, pollen, palumbus, pæan, pontus, pugna, par, peto, pius, poena.

* From Stewart's *Gaelic Grammar*, 2d edit. Edinb. 1812.

- Pugna : Cog, *fight*.
 Par, a couple : Caraid, *a couple*.
 Peto : Cead, *leave, permission*.
 Pius, kind : Caomh, *affectionate*.
 Poena : Caoin, *lament, wail*.
 Pontus, the sea : Cuan, *the sea*.
 Pœan, a hymn : Caint, *speech*. Hence cano, *sing*.
 Pulex : Cuileag, *a flea*.
 Pullus, the young of everything : Caol, *little*.
 Paulum, a little : Caol, *little*.
 Paululum, a very little ; a double diminutive : Caol ; -ul from caol :
 modh, *manner*.
 Pollen, small dust : Caol, *small*.
 Pulvis, powder : Caol, *small*. Or from meil, *grind*.
 Palla : Peall, *a skin*.
 Pabulum from pasco, pari : Bo, *a cow*.
 Pars : Pairt, *a part*.
 Particula : Pairt ; caol, *little*.
 Parcus, parento, pario, parturio, partus : Beir, *carry*.
 Per—, pel—, a prefix, *through, thoroughly* : Troi, *through*.
 Per—, a prefix, *thoroughly* : Ro, *very*.
 Peracer and the following compounds will be found under their
 simple forms derived from the Gaelic :—perago, peragro, perar-
 dus, peraro, percarus, percelebro, perficio, percipio, percolo,
 perduro, perdoles, pererro, perfrigeo, perluceo, permisceo, pernox,
 pernumero, peroratio, perpello, participio, persalsus, perrumpo,
 perrepeo, persedeo, perscribo, persido, persisto, perspicuus, persto,
 persulto, pertego, pertendo, pertenuis, pertinacia, pervius, per-
 volgo, pervolo, peruro, pervulgo, and many other words beginning
 with per.
 Pasco from bos, pastor : Bo, *a cow*.
 Pello : Buail, *strike, drive*.
 Pellis, pellio : Peall, *skin*.
 Pilum, pilanus, pila, pilatus : Buail, *strike*.
 Pila, a ball : Ball, *a round object*.
 Pila, pileus, pilosus : Peall, *skin*.
 Piscis : Iasg, *a fish*.
 Plaga : Plaigh, *a plague*.
 Plenus, plenitudo : Lan, *full*.
 Poena, poenalis, poenitentia : Pian, *pain*.
 Politicus, through the Greek : Baile, *a town*.
 Porto : Beir, *carry*.
 Portus : Port, *a harbour*.
 Præ : Roi, *before*.
 Præ—, prefix : Roi, a common prefix.
 Præ—, intensive prefix, as præcarus : Ro, *very*.
 Peregre, quasi per agros : Troi, *through* ; ar, *plough*.
 Pridie : Roi, *before* ; di, *day*.
 Primus : Priomh, *first*.
 Primigenius : Priomh, *first* ; gin, *beget*.
 Pro, before : Roi, *before*.
 Prævus : Ro, *very* ; baith, *bad*.
 Præcino and the following are from the Gaelic :—præcipio, præcludo,
 præconceptus, prædivino, prædico, præeo, præfatio, præferor,
 prægnor, præluceo, præmoneo, præripio, præscribo, præsideo,
 præsilio, præsto, præsuldo, prætendo, prætenuis, prærideo, pro-
 clamo, proclino, procreo, procubo, prodeco, prodigo, prodigo,
 prodo, profero, proficio, progenevo, progenero, promiscuus, pro-

mulgo, propello, propediem, propemodum, propulso, proripio, proscribo, prosilio, prospectus, prosto, protego, proverbium, provideo, provivo, provulgo, propono.

Proh! Ro, *very*.

Puer: Bar (obsolete), *a son*.

Prope (ex pro vel præ, Scal.): Roi, *before*.

Procul: Ro, *very*; cul, *behind*.

Pudeo: Baath, *vile*.

Puella: Bar, *son*; caol, *little*.

Pulso, pulto: Buail, *strike*.

Punio: Pian, *punishment*.

Prora: Roi, *before*.

Periodus, periodicus: Roi, *before*; uidhe, *a way*.

Privo, privatus, privatio: Reub, *tear, deprive*.

Pes, from the Greek; in many instances the Greek, in adopting a Celtic word, changes *c* to *p*: Cos, *foot*.

Pareo, *I obey*: perhaps from Bar (obsolete), *son*. This has the same spelling, but is a different word from:—

Pareo, *I appear*: Roi, *before*; beir, *carry*.

Polio, *to polish*, from the Greek polis: Baile, *a town*.

Palatio, *a foundation made in wet ground by driving in piles*: perhaps from Buail, *strike*.

Perendie, *over one day*: Bar, *over*; aon, *one*; ði, *a day*.

Publicum: half of this is from the Celtic; pub-licum: Luchd, *people*.

Pudeo, *to be ashamed*: Baath, *wicked, &c.*

Pauci, *few*: Beag, *small*. Small in number.

Pallo, *a covering, a garment*: Feile, *a plaid*.

Pallium, pallea, &c., from pallo: Feile.

Pingo, from fingo, from facio: Achd, *a deed*.

Puerperium: Bar, *a son*; beir, *to bear*.

Pulmen from pulso: Buail, *strike*.

Promontorium: Roi, *before*; monadh, *a hill*.

Proprius: Ro, *very*; briadh, *pretty*.

Post, *after*: Ais, *behind*.

Pono, *to lay down, to place*: Bun, *a foundation*.

Pera, *a bag to carry victuals*: Beir, *carry*.

Pusio, *a boy*: Paisd, *a child*.

Pusillus, from pusio.

Purus, *pure, fit for sacrifice*: Brath, *fire*.

Puteus, *a well or pit*: Pit, *a hollow*. It occurs in names of places, as Pitlochrie.

Pyra, *a wood-heap for a fire*: Brath, *fire*.

Pyralis, pyrites, pyrausta, and several other words beginning with pyr—, are through the Greek, from Brath, *fire*.

Pyrgus, *a tower*: Burg, *a tower*.

Pyren, *the kernel or stone of fruit, such as cherries*: Cridhe, *heart*, pron. cri, as if the heart of the fruit.

Pygmæus, *small*: Beag, *small*.

Purgo, purifico from purus: Brath, *fire*.

Pyrtanæum, where Vesta's fire was kept: Brath, *fire*.

--potens, a termination of adjectives, as sagittipotens: Buadh, *victory*.

Potis, *able*: Buadh, *victory*.

Potior, potens, potentia: Buadh, *victory*.

Prætor from præ-itor: Roi, *before*; uidhe, *a way*.

Planitia, *a plain*: Leana, *a plain*.

Prætimeo, *to fear before-hand*: Ro, *before*; tioma, *afraid*. This has the same spelling, but is a different word from:—

Prætimeo, *to fear greatly*: Ro, *very*; tioma, *afraid*.

- Paludatus, *clothed*: Feilaeadh, *a covering*.
 Palumbus, *a pigeon*: Columan, *a pigeon*.
 Pango, *to plant*: Bun, *a foundation*.
 Passim, *here and there* (like footsteps); from pes: Cos, *foot*.
 Passus, *pace from pes*: Cos, *a foot*.
 Peculium, pecunia *from pecus*: Bo, *a cow*.
 Pelluceo *for perluceo*; per *from ro, very*: Leus, *light*.
 Perdo, *to waste*, from the Greek perdo: Brath, *fire*.
 Perpetuus, *perpetual*: Ro, *very*; bith, *being*.
 Pessimus, *the worst, the lowest*, from pes: Cos, *foot*.
 Pessundo, *to cast under foot*, from pes: Cos, *foot*.
 Pestis, *a pest, death*: Bas, *death*.
 Peto *from pes*: Cos, *a foot*.
 Qua: C'e, *who*.
 Quadro, quator: Ceathar, *four*.
 Quæstio: Ceist, *a question*.
 Qui, quiane: C'e, *who*.
 Quid, quidni: Ciod, *what*.
 Quies, gen. quiet-is, quiesco: Cuid, *rest*.
 Quinque: Cuig, *five*.
 Quomodo: C'e, *who*; modh, *manner*.
 Qu—, Celtic *c* is sometimes changed to Latin *qu*.
 Qu—, Celtic *b* is sometimes changed to Latin *qu*, as it is also to Latin *c*; as
 Quatio, *batter*: Bat, *a staff*; bat, *beat*.
 Queo, *to be able, to may or can*: Bith, *bc*.
 Quum, *when*: Ce am, *what time*.
 Queror, *to lament*: Cionran (obsolete), *melancholy music*. From cion, *desire*; oran, *a song*.
 Quando, *when*: C'uin, *when*; ce, *what*; uine, *time*.
 Quantillum, *how little*: Ciod, *what*; -ol *from caol, little*.
 Quicum, *with whom*: C'e, *who*; comh, *with*.
 In adopting a Celtic word, the Latin sometimes omits initial *d*, as *ros from drus*.
 In adopting a Celtic word, the Latin sometimes omits initial *c*, as *repo from crub*.
 Ramus: Ramh, *an oar*.
 Rapio, rapidus, rabidus, rapto, rapax: Reub, *tear*.
 Rectum: Reachd, *right*.
 Rex, rego, rectio, regnum: Righ, *a king*.
 Re—, prefix, *again*: A ris, *again*.
 Rebello and the following will be found under their simple forms, referred to Gaelic roots:—reboo, rebello, recando, recano, recanto, recello, receptaculum, recepto, receptio, recingo, recipio, reclamo, reclino, recludo, recogito, recreatio, recordor, recereo, recrementum, recresco, recubo, recumbo, recupero, recuro, recurvo, redardesco, reddo, redio, redigo, resulto, redundo, reduresco, refectio, refero, reficio, refodis, refrigeo, refrigero, rehalo, rejicio, relatio, reluceo, remisceo, remolior, renarro, renovo, repello, reporto, represento, repuerasco, repulso, repurgo, requiesco, rescribo, reseco, resideo, residuo, resilio, resisto, respecto, respiro, restillo, restituo, restituo, resto, resulto, retengo, retendo, retento, retineo, retorresco, retroactus, retroeo, retrorsum, revalesco, revenio, revideo, reviso, revisito, revoco, revolo, revolve, revulsio, revolutus.
 Repo: Crubadh, *creeping*.
 Rigeo, rigidus: Reogh, *freeze*.
 Rhetor, through the Greek: Radh, *speech*.

- Rota, rotundus : Roth, *a wheel*.
 Reperio (ex re et pario, Fcst.) : A ris, *again*; beir, *bear*.
 Rupes : Reub, *tear*.
 Retro from re : A ris, *again*.
 Rivus : Ruith, *run, flow*.
 Rivulus : Ruith; caol, in compos. chaol and pronounced ul.
 Rumpo : Reub, *tear*.
 Ructo : Bruchd, *belch*.
 Rosmarinus : Ros, *a rose*; muir, *the sea*.
 Rosa, *a rose* : Ros, *a rose*.
 —rium, a collective affix, as rosarium, saginarium.
 —ridh, a collective affix, as eachridh, cavalry, *from each, a horse*.
 Rosarium, *a bed of roses* : Ros, *a rose*; —ridh, a collective termination of some nouns, as in eachridh, cavalry, *from each, a horse*.
 Rostrum, *a beak, &c.* : Ros, *a promontory*.
 Ros, *dew* : Drus, *exudation*.
 Ruo, *to fall, to rush* : Ruith, *flow*.
 Rutilus, *red* : Ruaidh, *red*.
 Reus, *arraigned, perhaps because brought before the king for trial, from rex* : Righ, *king*.
 Regulus, *a petty king* : Righ, *king*; -ol from caol, *little*.
 In adopting a Celtic word, the Latin sometimes inserts *t* after initial *s*, as stillo from sil.
 In adopting a Celtic word, the Latin sometimes prefixes *s*, as similis from amhuil, strenuus from treun, scando from ceann, scindo from geinn, spolium from peall, sportula from beir, sudo from ad.
 Saccus : Sac, *a sack*.
 Sagitta : Saighead, *an arrow*.
 Sævus : Saobh, *fierce*.
 Sal : Sal, *salt*.
 Salio, salax, salebra, salto, saltus : Ailt, *high*.
 Sat, satis, satio, satietas : Sath, *satiety*.
 Satisfacio : Sath; achd.
 Satisdo : Sath; do, *to*.
 Scarifico : Sgor, *a rock*; achd, *an act*.
 Scribo : Sgriobh, *write, from sgriob, a line*.
 Sed, from sedio : * Suidh, *sit*.
 Se, *himself, themselves* : Esan, *himself*.
 Se—, prefix, *apart* : Esan, *himself*.
 Secludo : Esan; cleidh, *conceal*.
 Segrego : Esan; greigh, *a herd*.
 Senatus, senex : Sean, *old*.
 Sedatus, sedeo, sedes, sedo, sessor, sido : Suidh, *sit*.
 Septem : Seachd, *seven*.
 Septemviri : Seachd : fir, *men*.
 Serra : Searr, *a saw*.
 Sex : Se, *six*.
 Siccus : Seac, *dry*.
 Similis : Amhuil, *like* (From Stewart).
 Sine : Is e neo, *is it not*.
 Sincerus, from sine and cera : Ceir, *wax*.
 Sisto, situs, statio, statim, status, sto : Steidhich, *establish*; stad, *stop*.
 Solus, solo : Leus, *light*.
 Solstitium : Leus; stad.
 Spolio : Peall, *skin*.

* From Barclay's *Sequel to the Diversions of Purley*—London, 1826.
 page 81.

- Stillo : Sil, *a drop*.
 Strenuus : Treun, *bold*.
 Spiro, and the Gaelic spread, *incite*, are from a lost Gaelic root.
 Specialis, species, specio, spectaculum, spectator, specto, spectrum, speculor : Beachd, *vision*.
 Succus : Sugh, *juice*.
 Sub—, many of the compounds of sub are of Gaelic origin.
 Sum : Is mi, *I am*.
 Super, supra, superbia : Os barr, *above*.
 Superaccomodo, and the following compounds, are entirely of Gaelic origin :—superaddo, supervolo, superincendo, superinduo, superscriptus, supersedeo, superstio.
 Secale : Seagal, *rye*.
 Securus : Socair, *ease*.
 Solatium : Solais, *comfort*.
 Sur—, as surrectus, *i.e.* suprarectus : Os barr, *above*.
 Scateo : Sgaith, *vomit*.
 Stagnum : Stang, *a pool*.
 Silva, through the Greek : Coille, *a wood*.
 Sus—, a prefix, *down, under* ; as suspecto, *to look down* : Sios, *down* ; beachd, *vision*.
 Sus—, a prefix, *up* ; as suspecto, *to look up* : Suas, *up* ; beachd, *vision*.
 Suscipio, *take up* : Suas, *up* ; gabh, *take*.
 Sustineo, *hold up* : Suas, *up* ; teneo *from teann, tense*.
 Series, *an order, row* : Sreath, *a series*.
 Suus, *his* : Se, *he*.
 Salictum, *a place where willows grow*, for salicetum : Seileach, *a willow* ; aite, *a place*.
 Socors, *careless* : So, *easily* ; cridhe, *heart*. Easy-minded.
 Siren, *a mermaid* : Suire, *a maid, nymph, a sea nymph* ; sith-mhuir, *a fairy of the sea*.
 Sero, *sow, plant* : Sreath, *a row*.
 Sero, *arrange* : Sreath, *a row*.
 Somnus, *sleep* : Suain, *sleep*.
 Soter, *a preserver* : Saor, *save*.
 Scutum, *a shield* : Sgiath, *a shield, a target*.
 Scindo, *cleave* : Geinn, *a wedge*.
 Servo, *preserve* : Saor, *free, save*.
 Servio, *to obey* : Saothair, *labour*.
 Serta, *a rope* : Sreath, *a row*.
 Sudo, *to be moist* : Ad (obsolete), *water*.
 —spex, a termination of some nouns, as aruspex, extispex : Beachd, *vision*.
 Sanus, *well* : Sona, *lucky, happy*.
 Semper, *always* : Sior, *always*.
 Saevus, *stern, fierce* : Saobh, *mad, wrong*.
 Sagino, *to make fat* : Sac, *a sack*.
 Sagina, *sagena from sagino*.
 Specio, *I see* : Beachd, *vision*.
 Species, specto, specimen, specto and other words *from specio*.
 Spatium, *a space, &c.*, from pes, *foot* : Cos, *foot*.
 Spolium, *spoil, a skin* : Peall, *skin*.
 Sportula, *a basket* : Beir, *carry*.
 Stabilis, sto, statua, statuo, statura : Steidhich, *establish*.
 Struo, *to put in array, &c.* : Sreath, *a row*.
 Saltus, *a leap* : Ailt, *high*.
 Saltus, *a wood* : Coille, *a wood*.
 Saliva, *any water that drops* : Sil, *drop*.

Scaber, *rough, rugged*: Sgor, *a rock*.

Sator, *a sower, planter*: Suidh, *sit, place*.

Scando, *mount, climb*: Ceann, *head*; *s* being prefixed.

Scindo, *rend*: Sgain, *rend*. Allied to geinn, *wedge*; *s* being prefixed.

Scateo, *burst out*: Sgaith, *vomit*.

Seecurus, *safe*: Soeair, *safe*.

Sedeo, *sit*: Suidh, *si*'.

Solus, *alone*: As, *without*; eile, *another*.

In adopting a Celtic word, the Latin sometimes changes initial *c* to *t*; as torqueo *from ear*, tremo *from crith*, terebra *from ear*, turbo *from car*. Also the Latin changes initial *g* to *t*; as truncus *from gearr*, torvus *from garbh*.

Taurus: Tarbh, *a bull*.

Tenuis, tenuo: Tana, *thin*.

Tectum, tego, toga: Teach, *tigh, a house*.

Tenax, tendo, teneo, tenor, tentatio, tentorium, tenuis: Teann, *tense*.

Ter: Tri, *three*.

Terra: Tìr, *earth*; allied to the Gaelic tìor, *dry*.

Tero: Teirig, *waste*.

Testor: Feist, *a witness*.

Timeo, timidus: Tioma, *afraid*.

Tonitrus: Torrann, *thunder*.

Torreo, torridus: Tìor, *dry*.

Trans: Tar, *across*.

Tres: Treas, *third*; tri, *three*.

Tresviri, triumviri: Tri, *three*; fir, *men*.

Triangulus: Tri; eang, *a corner*.

Triclinium: Tri; claon, *incline*.

Tridens: Tri; deud, *tooth*.

Trimestris: Tri; mios, *month*.

Transcribo, and the following compounds, are from the Gaelic:—transdo, transeo, transfero, transfodio, transilìo, transmarinus, transmeo, transpectus, transporto, transigo.

Trimodia: Tri; modh.

Tribus, tribunus, tributio: Treubh, *a tribe*.

Triremis: Tri, *three*; ramh, *an oar*.

Tritus, tritura, teror: Teirig, *consume*.

Tristis: Tuirseach, *melancholy*.

Tumor, tumidus, tuber, tumultus: Tom, *swell*.

Tu, tuus: Du, *thou*.

Tum: An t'am, *the time*.

Turrus: Tur, *a tower*.

Trivium, trivialis: Tri, *three*; uidhe, *way*.

Tacitus, taceo: Tost, tosdach, *silence*.

Tyrannus, through the Greek: Tìghhearn, *a lord*.

Tergum, *the top of a hill*: Torr, *a hill*.

Terminus, *the boundary of land*. A running stream was the easiest and most natural boundary of land. Doir, *water*.

Taenia, *a ribbon*: Tana, *thin, slender*.

Tellus, *the earth*: Talamh, *the earth*.

Tempus, *time*: An t'am, *the time*; am, *time*.

Tener, *tender, young, &c.*: Tana, *slim, slender*.

Tenuis, *slender*: Tana, *slender*.

Terebra, *an auger*: Car, *a turn*.

Torreo, *roast*: Tìor, *dry*.

Torrentis, *a torrent*: Doir, *water*; ruith, *flow*.

Torvus, *grim*: Garbh, *rough*.

Trado, *to hand over*: Tar, *across*; do, *to*.

Trano, *to swim across*: Tar, *across*; Snamh, *swim*.

Tremo, *tremble*: Crith, *shake*.

Tripido, *to quake*: Crith, *shake*.

Tripod, *a tripod*: Tri, *three*; cos, *a foot*.

Tueor, *to see*: this has the same spelling, but is a different word from:—^x *Dear, ead*.

Tueor, *to defend*, which is from Tigh, *a house*. From tigh comes tego, *to cover*.

Turbo, *a whirling*: Car, *a turn*.

Tergeo, *to scour, to wipe*: Doir, *water*.

Terminus, *a bound between one man's land and another's*. The easiest and most natural boundary of land is a running stream: Doir, *water*.

Terreo, *to be afraid*: Crith, *shake*.

Testio, *a witness*: Teist, *testify*.

Teter, *dark*; te-ter: Dorch, *dark*.

Toga, *a gown, a covering*, from tego: Tigh, *a house*.

Torno, *turn*: Car, *a turn*.

Tomicus, *cutting*: Teum, *bite*.

Tomus, *tomentum*: Teum, *bite*.

Torqueo, *to twist*: Car, *a turn*.

Turba, *a rout*; turbidus, turbo, *to disorder*; from turbo: Car, *a turn*.

Turgeo, *to swell*: Torr, *a hill*.

In adopting a Celtic word, the Latin sometimes omits initial *f*, as *urgeo* from *fearg*.

In adopting a Celtic word, the Latin sometimes omits initial *t*, as *uro* from *tior*; *urna* from *doir*.

Ulna: Uilean, *the elbow*.

Ululo: Iolach, *a shout*.

—ula, a termination of diminutives: Caol, in composit. pronounced *ul*, *little*.

Umbilicus: Iomlag, *the navel*.

—uncula, a termination of double diminutives: —an, *mean*, *small*; —ol, *chaol*, *caol*, *little*.

Unanimus: Aon, *one*; anam, *soul*.

Unctus: Ungadh, *anointing*.

Unda, undulatus: Onadh, *a wave*.

Unguis, uncus: Iong, *a nail*.

Ungula: long; caol.

Undeceni: Aon; de; deich.

—um, a termination of adverbs, signifying manner, as *clanculum*: Modh, *manner*.

Ulmus: Ailm, *the elm*.

Urgeo: Fearg, *anger*.

Uro: Tior, *dry*.

Uter: Eadar, *betwixt*.

Unus, unitas: Aon, *one*.

Uti: Sud, *that*.

Unigena: Aon; gin, *beget*.

Unicornis: Aon; corn, *a horn*.

Ultra, *beyond*; ul-tra: Tar, *beyond*.

—um, a termination of adverbs relating to time, as *sextum*, *tertium*, *cum* (when), *paulum*, *octavum*, *decennium*, *quatrimum*, *quintum*: Am, *time*.

Uror, *to be burned*: Tior, *dry*; kiln-dry.

Urina: Doir, *water*.

Urna, *a water-pitcher*: Doir, *water*.

Utrarius, *one who carries water*: Doir, *water*.

- Uveo, *to be wet*: Abh (obsolete), *water*.
- ullus, a termination of diminutives, as homullus: —ul, —ol *from caol, small*.
- uca, a termination of diminutives, as carruca: —ag *from beag, little*.
In adopting a Celtic word, the Latin sometimes omits initial *v*, as *volvo from aill*.
- In adopting a Celtic word, the Latin sometimes changes initial *c* to *v*, as *vinco from ceann*; *verto from car*; *vinculum from ceangal*; *verso from car*; *vorago from car*.
- Vadum, vado: Uidhe, *a way*.
- Vanus: Faoin, *vain*.
- Valens, valetudo, valeo: Falain, *strong*.
- Vates, vaticinor: Faidh, *a prophet*.
- Velamen, velatus, vellus, velo, velum, villus, villosus: Feiladh, *a covering*,
- Vellifico: Feileadh; achd.
- Vellivolans: Feileadh; aile.
- Verbum: Briathar, *a word*.
- Vesper: Feasgar, *evening*.
- Ve—, a prefix, signifying *little*, as *vesanus*: * *Beag, small*.
- Via, viaticum: Uidhe, *a way*.
- Viginti: Fichead, *twenty*.
- Villa: Baile, *a town*: a farm-house and outhouses are in Scotland called a town.
- Vinum: Fion, *wine*.
- Vir: Fear, *a man*.—*Stewart*.
- Vita: Beatha, *life*.
- Virtus: Fear, *virtue*.
- Vitium: Baoth, *vile*.
- Votum, voveo: Boid, *a vow*.
- Vocabulum, vocalis, voco, vox: Focal, *a word*; from a lost Gaelic root.
- Vocifero: Focal; beir, *carry*.
- Video: Beachd, *vision*.
- Vulgus: Bolg, *the bulk*.
- Volvo: Aill, *a turn*.
- Ve—, a prefix, signifying *great*, as *vegrandis*: Mo, *greater*, from Mor, *great*.
- Ve—, a prefix, signifying *little*, as *vecors, vesanus*: Beag, *little*.
- vi, an affix, signifying *little*; the same as the prefix *ve—*, as in *divi*: Beag, *little*.
- Vacans, void: Coca (obsolete), *empty*.
- Vacca, a cow: Bo, *a cow*.
- Vafer, cunning: Fo, *under*; beir, *carry*.
- Vagor, to wander: Fogradh, *wandering*.
- Valens, strong: Fallain, *strong*.
- Vagio, to cry as a child or little one: Beag, *little*.
- Vallum, a wall: Balla, *a wall*.
- Vapulo, to be beaten; va-pulo: Buail, *strike*.
- Varius, of divers colours, &c.: Mor, *abundant, copious*.
- Vasto, waste: Fas, *waste*.
- Vitulus, a calf: Bo, *a cow*; caol, *little*.
- Vitellus, a diminutive from vitula: Bo, *cow*; —ol, caol, *little*.
- Vestigium: Cos, *a foot*.
- Vestibulum, entry to a house, a foot-path: Cos, *foot*; buail, *strike*.
- Veru, a spit, a dart: Beir, *carry*.

* From Williams in Trans. Roy. Soc. Edinb., vol. xiii., part 1, page 64; 1836.

- Virgultum, "a group of young sprigs growing together." Perhaps a place where young sprigs are found; for virgulctum: Aite, *a place*.
- Vis, vi, *energy*: Bco, *alive*.
- Vidco, *see*: Beachd, *observe*.
- Vivo, *to live*: Bco, *alive*.
- Volo, *to fly*: Aile, *air*.
- Volo, *to be willing*: Aill, *will*.
- Volvo, *to roll or wind*: Fill, *fold, wrap*. This has the same spelling, but is a different word from:—
- Volvo, *to throw out*: Buail, *throw*.
- Votum, *a vow*: Boid, *a vow*.
- Vorago, *a whirlpool*: Car, *a turn*.
- Vulnus, *a wound*: Buail, *strike*.
- Vecors, *foolish*; —ve from beag, *little*: Cridhe, *heart*.
- Vesanus, *mad*; Ve—, *from beag, little*: sona, *sound, happy*.
- Vescor, *to eat*; ve-scor: Biadh, *food*.
- Vasto, *to waste*: Fas, *destroy*.
- Veho, *to carry*: Fo, *under*.
- Ver, *the spring*: Feur, *grass*.
- Viridis, *green*: Feur, *grass*.
- Venus: Bean, *woman*.
- Vere, *truly*: Fior, *truc*.
- Vernula, *a little bond-slave*: Fear, *man*; -an, *from mean, little*; -ul, *from caol, small*.
- Verto, *to turn*: Car, *a turn*.
- Villus, *wool, hair*: Feiladh, *a covering*.
- Vinculum, *a band*: Ceangal, *a fastening*.
- Virgo, *a virgin*; perhaps at first spelt virago: Fear, *a man*; -ago from -ag, a termination of female nouns, *from nionag*.
- Virguncula, *a young maid*. A triple diminutive. Virgo is a diminutive from fear. -un from -an, or mean, *small*: -ula, *from -ol, or caol, little*.
- vir, a termination of some nouns, as duumvir: Fir, *men*.
- Vigil: Faicill, *watchfulness*; faic, *see*.

THE FOLLOWING WERE NOT INSERTED IN THEIR PROPER PLACES:—

- Antrum: Ann, *in*; tir, *the earth*.
- Ater, a-ter: Dorch, *dark*.
- aris, a termination of nouns, as familiaris: —ar, *fear, a man*.
- am, a termination of adverbs relating to time, as jam, quondam: Am, *time*.
- anus, a termination of nouns, as Romanus: Duine, dhuine, *a man*.
- Carmen at first was canmen: Cainnt, *speech*.
- Domus: Tamb, *an abode*.
- Durus: Doirbh, *hard*.
- em, a termination of adverbs relating to manner, as item: Modh, *manner*.
- Germen at first was genmen: Gin, *beget*.
- Jam, now: Is e am, *this is the time*.
- um, a termination of adverbs relating to time, as paulum, iterum, decennium, octavum, sextum, quintum: Am, *time*.
- Seculum: Saoghal, *an age or generation*.
- Sedulus: Saod, *care, attention*.

From the evidence now given it appears probable that the origin of the Latin language and of the Roman people was chiefly Celtic, the proof of their German origin in the work of Jaekel being much less in amount than what is given in the preceding pages; almost the only other source to which they can be attributed, namely, the Greek, fails in providing parentage for one half of the Latin tongue, and the Greek roots from which some have derived the other half, may, for the most part, be shewn to be from the Celtic.

The proofs of their Celtic origin would likely be made more numerous by introducing examples from the Irish, Welsh, and other branches of Celtic, the instances given being taken from only one of the dialects of that ancient language.

I have made similar researches regarding the Greek, and have found in it likewise considerable resemblance to the Celtic.

On finishing this short Essay, it becomes me to acknowledge the aid of which I have made use; in the Highland Society's *Dictionary Scoto-Celticum*, compiled by Mr. Mackintosh, Dr. Mackay, and others, I found a good many examples of comparative philology. Stewart's *Gaelic Grammar* gives eight or nine etymological references, and Archdeacon Williams has published in the *Trans. Roy. Soc. Ed.*, two learned and original papers, which I have several times quoted.

Besides the application of philological inquiries to speak for the origin, descent, and alliances of nations, when there is no other evidence in existence, and to prove that the whole human race is descended from Adam, *grammaticæ est ars, necessaria pueris, jucunda senibus, dulcis secretorum comes, et quæ vel sola omni studiorum genere plus habet operis, quam ostentationis. Ne quis tanquam parva fastidiat grammaticæ elementa quia interiora velut sacri hujus adeuntibus apparebit multa rerum subtilitas, que non modo acere ingenia puerilia, sed exercere altissimam quoque eruditionem ac scientiam possit.—Quintilian.*

NOTE, June, 1870.—When the above appeared in 1840 it contained about a hundred and fifty names of places. These are given in Part Third.

CELTIC ORIGIN OF GREEK.*

In this comparison of the Greek with the Celtic, only one branch of the Celtic is made use of, and, no doubt, additional proofs of affinity might be found in the Irish, Welsh, and other Celtic tongues. The Gaelic words introduced are all in modern use with about six or eight exceptions, and may be found in Macleod and Dewar's *Gaelic Dictionary* (Glasgow, 1831; and 2d Edition, Edinb. 1833) and in Macalpine's *Gaelic Dictionary*.

When compiling this comparative vocabulary in 1833, I derived some assistance from the Highland Society's *Dictionarium Scotico-Celticum* (2 vols. 4to., Edinb. 1828), and one or two suggestions I found in two papers by Mr. Williams in the *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edinb.*, vol. 13.

It is sufficiently evident that there are many words (nearly one half the words in the Greek language) in Celtic and Greek having the same sound and meaning, and as for the question which language borrowed these from the other, we may be almost certain that the Celtic did not borrow them from the Greek, and that the Greek adopted them from the Celtic.

Where these pages are printed, it is not very convenient to use Greek characters. The accents ought to be used to distinguish between epsilon and eta, and between omikron and omega; the reader will please excuse the omission of the accents.

ALPHA.

Alpha, ailm (*the elm*) is the name of the first letter of the Gaelic alphabet.

In adopting a Celtic word, the Greek sometimes prefixes ag—: see agello, aglaos, agleeis, aigolios. This is analogous to its prefixing og— and oeh—.

In adopting a Celtic word, the Greek sometimes ~~omits~~—

prefixes

omits

Initial *a*; see ari, ame, aidos:

Initial *b*; see aehen, airo:

Initial *c*; see ania:

Initial *f*; see aexo, ailio:

Initial *s*; see akis, aei:

Initial *t*; see amas, akalos, aka.

Aexo: Fas, grow.

Ania: Caoin, wail.

Antron, a cave: Ann, in; tix, the earth.

Ano, upwards: A nios, up.

* Published in 1840 with the title: *Proofs of the Celtic Origin of a Great Part of the Greek Language, founded on a Comparison of the Greek with the Gaelic Language, or the Celtic of Scotland.* Kingston, Upper Canada. Printed by John Creighton, at the Office of the "Chronicle and Gazette" Newspaper. 1840.

- Achen : Bocht, *poor*.
 Arix, a ram : Reithe, a ram.
 Amao : Tíom, *timid*.
 A, in composition, *privative* : A, *out of*.
 A, *who* : A, *who*.
 Au, authi, authis, *again* : Ath, *again, the next*.
 Abebaios, abios : A, *privative* ; beo, *alive*.
 Abolos : A, *privative* ; buaill, *strike*.
 Agenes : Gin, *beget*.
 Agersis, agora, ageiro, aguris : Greigh, a herd.
 Agkulos : Eang, a corner.
 Agkura : Acair, an anchor.
 Agrios, agros : Ar, *plough*.
 Aguaia, ago, guia : Eachd, a deed ; uidhe, a way.
 Ago : Eachd, an act.
 Agchi, near : Aig, *at*.
 Akis, akidos : Saighead, an arrow.
 Ado, ase, atos, hadeo : Sath, *satiety*.
 Aei, *always* : Sith, *continually*.
 Agon, a contest : Eachd, a feat.
 Adakrutos : Deur, a tear.
 Addi : Uidhe, a way.
 Adoros : A, *privative* ; Do, *to*.
 Aiero, aireo, airo, ares : Beir, *carry*.
 Aer, aither, aura : Athar, *air*.
 Atheos : A, *privative* ; Dia, *God*.
 Ai, *which* : A, *who*.
 Ai, gaia : Ce, *earth*.
 Aideo from a *privative* and eido ; aidos, aideomai, aidoin ; A, *privative* : beachd, *vision*.
 Aitho, aithos, auo : allied to Caith, *consume, waste*.
 Akalos, aka, ake : Tachd, *silence*.
 Akaluptos : Cleidh, *conceal*.
 Akerios : Cridhe, *heart*.
 Akeruktos, kerux, keras : Corn, a horn.
 Akletos : Glaoth, *call*.
 Aclines : Claon, *incline*.
 Alasteo, letho, alethes, lethe : Luidh, *lie*.
 Haliokaustos, helios, kaio : Leus, *light* ; caith, *consume, waste*.
 Allos, alle : Eile, *another*.
 Allegoria, agoreuo : Greigh, a herd.
 Allogenes : Eile, *another* ; gin, *beget*.
 Allote : Eile, *another* ; aite, *place*.
 Alpeis : Alp, *high*.
 Hals, the sea : Sal, *salt*.
 Ame, amos : Mi, *I*.
 Ametor : Mathair, *mother*.
 Amos, when : Am, *time*.
 Anamix : Ana, *very* ; measg, *mix*.
 Anegkletos : A, *privative* : as, *out of* ; glaoth, *call*.
 Anemos : A, *privative* ; anam, *soul*.
 Anexodus : Ana ; as ; uidhe.
 Anodos : Ana ; uidhe.
 Anesios : Suidh, *sit*.
 Anephelos : Neul, a cloud,
 Apais : Paisd, a child.
 Aproairetos : Roi, *before* ; beir, *carry*.
 Aran, artao : Ard, *high*.

- Anti, *against, opposite* : An, *not*, as an-lan, *incomplete, not full*. Ana, in composition, *not*. An and ana are also used as intensive prefixes; thus, ana-gradh, *doating love*.
- Ana, *up* : A nios, *up*.
- Ana, *against* : An, *not* ; ana, *not*.
- Ari, intensive prefix : Ro, *very*.
- Arguros : Airgiod, *silver*.
- Aretos : Radh, *specch*.
- Aroo : Ar, *plough*.
- Harpax : Reub, *tear*.
- Aselenos : Luan, *moon*.
- Astegos : Tigh, *house*.
- Aphonos : Fonn, *a tune*.
- Acharis : Gradh, *affection*.
- Achco : Eigh, *a shout*.
- Aori : Uair, *an hour*.
- Acheires : Coir (obsolete), *the hand*.
- Alale, *the shout before the battle* : Iolach, *a shout*.
- Auo, *burn* : Caith, *consume, waste*.
- Auo, *shout* : Eigh, *a shout*.
- Aithos, *black, from aitho, burn*; that is, *burnt black* : allied to Caith, *consume, waste*.
- Achthos, achos : Aiceid, *a stitch*.
- Aps, *backwards* : Ais, *backwards*.
- Ao, *to breathe* : allied to Eigh, *a shout*.
- Agello : Glaoth, *catt, proclaim*.
- Aglaos, aigleois : Leus, *light*.
- Aigolios : Iolach, *a shout*.
- Hades : A, *privative*; di, *day*. In darkness : no daylight.
- Ailio : Fill, *fold*.
- Amphi : Uim, *around*.
- Aiolos, *swift* : Aile, *wind*. This has the same spelling, but is a different word from :--
- Aiolos, *various* : Eile, *another*.
- Aistho, *hear* : Eisd, *hear*.

BETA.

- Beta. Beith is the name of the second letter of the Gaelic alphabet. In adopting a Celtic word, the Greek sometimes prefixes *b* : see boule, boulomai, bao, bedu, bauzo, bri.
- Boule : Aill, *desire, pleasure, will*.
- Boulomai : B'aill leam, *I wish*.
- Bao, *to go* ; baino, basio : Uidhe, *a way*.
- Bedu, *water* : Ad (obsolete), *water*.
- Bauzo : Eas, *a water-fall*.
- Bri, an intensive prefix : Ro, *very*.
- Bolos, bolbos : Ball, *a ball*.
- Ballo, *hence belos, belteros, beltioo, blspto, bolis, bolos, bullo* : Buaille, *throw*.
- Bapto, bathos : Bath, *drown, quench*.
- Barbaros : Borbarra, *barbarous*.
- Baris : Bar, *top*.
- Bios : Beo, *alive*.
- Brecho : Brach, *wet*.
- Bosis, bosko, boo, botanikos, boubalos, bous, boter, botor, bozo : Bo, *an ox*.
- Boukolikos : Bo, *an ox* ; gille, *a lad*.
- Briao : Brigh, *essence*.

- Bounos : Beann, *a hill*.
 Baion, *little* : Mean, *little*.
 Babalou, belos, *a threshold* : Beul, *mouth*.
 Bou, intensive particle : Mo, *greater*.
 Brakos, perhaps from Briogais, *breeches*.
 Balanos : Ball, *a round object* ; —an, mhean, *small*.
 Bambalo, Bambalizo, blache : Beul, *mouth*.
 Baros, baruno, barus : Beir, *carry*.
 Behaios, *stable, firm* : Bith, *ever, always* ; beo, *alive*.
 Balios, *rapid* : Buail, *throw*. This has the same spelling, but is a different word from :—
 Balios, *spotted* : Ballach, *spotted*.
 Batos : Bad, *a thicket*.

GAMMA.

In adopting a Celtic word, the Greek sometimes changes *c* to *g* ; sometimes prefixes *g*.

- Gaia, gaios : Ce, pronounced ke, *the earth*.
 Gampos : Cub, *bend*.
 Garuo : Radh, *speech*.
 Geinomai, genesis genitor, gennao, genos, ginomai : Gin, *beget*.
 Glaukos : Glas, *grey, blue*.
 Glausso : Leus, *light*.
 Grapho : Grabh, *write*.
 Gua : Uidhe, *a way*.
 Guros : Cuairt, *a circle*.
 Guroo : Car, *a turn*.
 Gonu, gonua : Eang, *a corner*.
 Gune : Gin, *beget*.
 Gelao, gelaso, *shine* : Leus, *light*.
 Grupos, bent : Crub, *bend, crouch*.

DELTA.

In adopting a Celtic word, the Greek sometimes changes initial *c* to *d*. This is analogous to Celtic *c* being changed to Greek *t* : see daio, da deris, dakuo.

In adopting a Celtic word, the Greek sometimes changes initial *g* to *d*. This is analogous to Celtic *c* being changed to Greek *d*. See deloo, doulos.

- Deka : Deich, *ten*.
 Dekagonia : Deich, *ten* ; gin, *beget*.
 Dekakto : Deich ; ochd, *eight*.
 Deeo : Di, dith, *want*.
 Dodeka : Da, *two* ; deich, *ten*.
 Du, duas, duo, dis, dicha, dixos : Da, *two*.
 Dia, *between* : Da, *two*.
 Dis : Dia, *God*.
 Derko, drakon, derko : Dearc, *see*.
 Dexia : Deas, *right*.
 Deka. Many of the compounds of deka are derived from the Celtic.
 Diogenes : Dia ; gin.
 Dipous : Da, *two* ; Cos, *a foot*. (Celtic initial *c* is sometimes changed to Greek *p*.)
 Dirka, dirkaia : Doir (obsolete), *water*.
 Dichotomeo : Da, *two* ; teum, *bite*.
 Doru, दौरα, dorusso, drus, drualos, drumos : Doir, *the oak* ; darach, *the oak*.

- Dakuo, *fight*: Cog, *fight*.
 Deris, *a battle*: Ciurr, *hurt, torture*.
 Daio, *burn, deiao, deis*: Caith, *consume, waste*.
 Da, *the earth*: Ce, *the earth*.
 Deloo, *proclaim*: Glaodh, *call*.
 Doulos: Gille, *a servant*.
 Deinos: Dian, *hasty, vehement*.
 Deiras, *the top of a hill*: Torr, *a hill*.
 Deomai, *deo, want*: Di, *want*.
 Daio, *divide*: Da, *two*. This has the same spelling, but is a different word from:—
 Daio, *destroy*: Dith, *destruction*.
 Daktulos, so called because ten on the two hands: Deug, *ten*.
 Doruphoreo: Doir; beir, *carry*.
 Dourikleitos: Doir; cluitech, *famous*.
 Drutomos: Doir; teum, *cut*.
 Drepo: Crub, *sit, crouch*.
 Dynastes: Tanaiste, *athane or lord*.
 Due, *calamity*: Di, *want*.
 Doron: Thoir, *give*.
 Diminutives.—Some end in —aion and —ion: these are from —an, or mhean, *small*.
 Some end in —ullion, —ullis, and —ulos: these are from —ol, chaol, *small*.
 Some end in —ax and —aigx: these are from —ag, bheag, *small*.
 Some end in —arion: these are from crion, chrion, *little*.
 Some end in —karion, as gunaikarion: these are from crion, *little*.

EPSILON.

In adopting a Celtic word, the Greek sometimes omits:—

- Initial *b*; as eido *from beachd*:
 Initial *g*; as erao *from gradh*:
 Initial *f*; as eikosi, eikoti *from fichead*:
 Initial *p*; as eileo *from pill*.
 Initial *s*; as edos *from suidh*.

- E, *him*: E, *he*.
 Easi, *they are*: Is iad, *they are*.
 Eggenes, eggone, eggonos: Ann, *in*; gin, *beget*.
 En, *in*: Ann, *in*.
 En, *one*: Aon, *one*.
 Ek, *ex*: As, *out of*.
 Eri, *an intensive particle*: Ro, *very*.
 Em—, *prefix from en—*: Ann, *in*.
 Egkaleo: Glaodh, *call*.
 Egkarsia: Car, *a turn*.
 Egkope: Caob, *a section*.
 Egtheireo, egcheiridion: Coir (obsolete), *the hand*.
 Edo, edesma: Ith, *eat*.
 Eggus: Aig, *at*.
 Eikosi, eikati: Fichead, *twenty*.
 Ear: Earrach, *spring*.
 Eimi, *I am*: Bi, *am*; mi, *I*.
 Emos, *mine*: Mi, *I*.
 Erse, *dew*: Drus, *exudation*.
 Euo, *burn*: perhaps allied to Caith, *consume, waste*.
 Eido, *see*: Beachd, *vision*.

- Eiko, *resemble* : Aogas, *likeness*.
 Eikos : Aogas, *likeness*.
 Eileo, *turn* : Pill, *turn*.
 Eileo, *assemble* : Uile, *all*.
 Eimi : Is mi, *I am*.
 Enalios : Ann, *in* ; sal, *salt*.
 Ennea : Naoi, *nine*.
 Einanuches : Naoi, *nine* ; nochd, *night*.
 Eiren, ereo : Radh, *speech*.
 Hekatogcheir : Ceud, *a hundred* ; coir (obsolete), *hand*.
 Hekatombe : Ceud ; bo, *an ox*.
 Hekatompolis : Ceud ; baile, *a town*.
 Hekatompos : Ceud ; eos, *a foot*.
 Hekatompulos : Ceud ; caol, *narrow*.
 (Celtic *c* being changed to Greek *p*.)
 Ekklesia : As, *out of* ; glaoth, *call*. Many words compounded with ek— are from the Celtic.
 Ekstasis, existemi, istemi, istao : Steidhich, *establish*.
 Hepta : Seachd, *seven*.
 Ektike from echo : Aig, *at* ; ta ag mi, *I have*.
 Ekteino : As ; teann, *tense*.
 Ekphero : As ; beir, *carry*.
 Ekphoneo : Fonn, *a tune*.
 Hekaton, *a hundred*, he-kat-on : Ceud, *a hundred*.
 Emballo, embapto, emblema, empaizo, empedos, empodion, empodostates, empothen, empoliteno, emphoreo, enagkonizo, enalios, enallatto, enallomai, enarthmos, endeka, endexia, endon, endios, endoiasmos, endruon, eneiles, entheos, enecho, enteino, exagorago, exago, exaireo, exairo, exallomai, exallos, exarguroo, exegeiro, exedo, exeikazo, exeileo, exeres, exegeiro, exegoria, exeroes, exerouo, exonomaiuo, exodus, exulomenos, exorgismai, exotikos, and other compounds of ex—, em—, and en—, will be found under their simple forms derived from the Celtic.
 Enos, *a year* : Eang (obsolete), *a year*.
 Endeia : Ann, *in* ; di, *want*.
 Enduo : Eudach, *covering*.
 Eneroi, enerthe : Ann, *in* ; tir, *the earth*.
 Enthouasiastes, entheos : Ann ; dia.
 Enti, *they are* : Is iad, *they are*.
 Enudros : Ann, *in* ; Doir, *water*.
 Exeo, exodos : As, *out* ; uidhe, *a way*.
 Epi—. Many of the words compounded with epi are of Celtic origin.
 Erebos, era : Tir, *earth*.
 Ereeino, ereo : Radh, *speech*.
 Eretmos : Ramh, *an oar*.
 Ereugo : Ruchd.
 Hermes, eireo : Radh, *speech*.
 Hermogenes : Radh ; gin.
 Herpo, herpes : Crub, *crouch*, *bend*.
 Erotao, *inquire* : Iar, *after* ; radh, *speak*.
 Estho : Ith, *eat*.
 Eu, *happily* : Agh, *felicity*.
 Eu—, a prefix, *well* : Agh, *joy*. Many of the words with which eu— is compounded are from the Celtic.
 Euairetos : Beir, *carry*.
 Eugenes, eudia, euchos, eukardios, euklees, eumenes, euodia, eupais, eupatrides, eupolio, eupurgos, euroia, euphoros, euchair, and other compounds are from the Celtic.

Echo, *I have*: Ta agam, that is, ta ag mi, *I have*.
 Egeomai, ago: Eachd, *a feat*.
 Eeroeis, eer, aer: Athar, *air*.
 Echos, echo: Eigh, *a shout*.
 Heranos, *a king*: Ard, *eminent*.
 Hekalos, *tranquil*, perhaps allied to Cala, *a harbour*.
 Erras, errhoos, *a ram*: Reithe, *a ram*.

ZETA.

In adopting a Celtic word, the Greek sometimes changes initial *b* to zeta: see zoe, zallo.

In adopting a Celtic word, the Greek sometimes changes initial *c* to zeta: see zaboo, zonnuo, zeugle, zone.

Za, in composition, *very*: Sath, *satiety*.

Zamenes: Sath; mein, *mind*.

Zeus or Jupiter, from giving life, from zoe: Beo, *alive*.

Zan or Juno, from Zeus and bean, in composition —an, *female*.

Zoe, zodion, zodiakos, zotikos: Beo, *alive*; beatha, *life*.

Zoographos: Beo; grabh, *write*.

Zoogonos: Beo; gin, *beget*.

Zallo, *throw*: Ruail, *throw*.

Zephuros, or *life-bearing*: Beo, *alive*; beir, *carry*.

Zeo, *to be fervent*, or to "be alive," from zoe: Beo, *alive*.

Zelos, *zeal*, from zeo, from zoe: Beo, *alive*.

Zelotes, zeloo: Beo.

Zomos, *broth*, zo-mos: Sugh, *juice*.

Zabos, *curved*: Car, *a turn*.

Zonnuo, *gird*: Ceangal, *bind*.

Zeugle, *a yoke*: Ceangal, *bind*.

Zone, *a girdle*: Cean-gal, ceangal, *bind*.

ETA.

Heros: Ard, *mighty*.

Esan, *they were*: Is iad, *they are*.

Es, *thou art*: Is tu, *thou art*.

Echos, *a sound*: Echo; eigh, *a cry*.

Helios, he-lios, *the sun*: Leus, *light*.

THETA.

In adopting a Celtic word, the Greek sometimes omits initial *s* in words beginning with theta: see thego.

In adopting a Celtic word, the Greek sometimes changes *d* to *th*: see theoreo.

In adopting a Celtic word, the Greek sometimes prefixes theta: see thelo.

Theros, *summer*: Tior, *dry*.

Thele, *a small swelling*: Tula, *a hillock*.

Thoreo: Dearc, *see*.

Thuo, *to sacrifice*, to offer to God: Dia, *God*.

Thuo, *to be hot*: Teth, *hot*.

Thomos: Tom, *a mound*.

Thin, then, *a heap*: Dun, *a hill*.

Thin, *the shore*. The shore is usually a hill as seen from the water:
 Dun, *a hill*.

Then, *certainly*: Dian, *hasty*.

Thego: Stuig, *incite*; *s* omitted and *t* changed to *th*.

Thelo, *will, wish*: Aill, *will*.

IOTA.

In adopting a Celtic word, the Greek sometimes omits initial *b* :
see iallo, ideo.

Ia, a *roire* : Eigh, *a shout*.

Iakchus, iacho : Eigh, *a shout*.

Igwua, gonu : Eang, *a corner*.

Idou : Sud, *that*.

Ie, *go* : Uidhe, *a way*.

Ithoros, ithi, orous : Uidhe ; ruith, *flow*.

Iollo, *send* : Buail, *throw*.

Iluo : Aol, *lime*.

Ileos, eileo : Pill, *turn*.

Istemi : Suidh, *sit* ; steidhich, *establish*.

Italos, *a bull* : Eudail, *cattle*.

Ioā, *alas* ! Och, *alas* !

In, *in* : Ann, *in*.

Idroo : Doir, *water*.

Iladon, ile : Uile, *all*.

Iallo, *send* : Buail, *throw*. This has the same spelling, but is a
diff rent word from :—

Iallo, *desire* : Aill, *desire, will*.

Ideo, eido, *see* : Beachd, *vision*.

Ibuo, boao, *bellow* : Bo, *cow*.

Ieros, *surmounting* : Ard, *high*.

Ieros, *sacred* ; perhaps so named because the holy places were on
heights : Ard, *high*.

Ilaio, *I agree* : Aill, *will, pleasure*.

Iluo : Aol, *lime*.

Illo : Fill, *fold, wrap*.

Iops, name of a fish : Iasg, *a fish*.

—ion, a termination of diminutives : —an, mhean, *small*.

—illos, a termination of adjectives : —ail is a common termination
of Gaelic adjectives, from amhuil, *like*.

—ikos, a termination of adjectives : —ach is a common termination
of Gaelic adjectives, from aig, implying possession, as ta ag mi,
I have.

—inos, a termination of adjectives : —ain, a termination of Gaelic
adjectives, as fallain, *healthy*.

Illos, *the eye* : Suil, *the eye*.

Ioge, *the shore* : Ach, *a bank*.

KAPPA.

In adopting a Celtic word, the Greek sometimes changes initial
b to *k* : see kora, kuros, kara.

Kaballes : Capull, *a mare*.

Kathedra : Cathair, *a seat*.

Kathairo : Cairt, *purge*.

Kaio, kaminos : Caith, *consume, waste*.

Kaleo, klazo : Glaodh, *call*.

Kalupto, kleidoo, klax, kollao, kalux, kleio : Cleidh, *conceal*.

Kampto, kuampto : Cam, *crooked*.

Karron : Car, *a chariot*.

Karsios, kerannumi, kurtos, kirrao, krater : Car, *a turn*.

Kardia, kear : Cridhe, *heart*.

Karpos, kruppto : Crub, *crouch, bend*.

Kata, *down* : Ce, pronounced ke, *earth* ; do, *to*. The primary meaning of the proposition kata is *down* ; many of the compounds of kata will be found under their simple forms derived from the Celtic.

- Katechismos, katecheo, echos : Eigh, *a shout*.
 Keras, kerux : Corn, *a horn*.
 Keros : Ceir, *war*.
 Kithara : Ceathar, *the harp*.
 Kara, *head* : Barr, *top*.
 Kuros : Bar, *top*.
 Kora, kore, *a girl* : Bar (obsolete), *a son*.
 Kai : Agus, *and*.
 Kiste : Cist, *a chest*.
 Kio, io, eo : Uidhe, *a way*.
 Kuampto, kampto, kupto : Cub, *bend*.
 Kuodou, odous : Deud, *a tooth*.
 Koliao : Ailt, *high*.
 Kopto : Caob, *a section*.
 Krnos : Reodh, *freeze*,
 Kachlex : Clach, *a stone*.
 Kalamos : Caol, *small, slender*.
 Kalon, *wood* : Coille, *a wood*.
 Kapto, *eat quickly* : Cab, *mouth*.
 Kapto, *to breathe* : Cab, *mouth*.
 Keiro : Gearr, *cut*.
 Kenos, *empty* : Cian, *want*.
 Kephale, kube : Cab, *head*.
 Kleio, *celebrate* : Cliu, *fame*.
 Kleio, *shut* : Cleidh, *conceal*.
 Kluo, kluso, *hear* : Cluas, *the ear*.
 Klepto, *steal* : Cluip, *deceive*.
 Klino : Claon, *incline*,
 Koilos, *concave* ; perhaps allied to Cala, *a harbour*.
 Komeo : Comadh, *eating together*.
 Krazo : Gaoir, *noise* ; radh, *speech*.
 Kreas : Carn (obsolete), *flesh* ; Cre, *a body*.
 Kuanos : Cuan, *the sea*.
 Kulio : Pill, *turn*.
 Koluo : Col, *restraint*.
 Kerdos : Ceard, *a small trader*.
 Kos, *how* : Cia, *what*.
 Kuon : Cu, conn, *a dog*.

LAMBDA.

In adopting a Celtic word, the Greek sometimes prefixes *l*, as *lileo* from *aill* ; *laleo* from *iolach*.

- Lea, laas, lithos, lianeos, las : Lia, liath, *a stone*.
 Lambano, lemma ; perhaps from Lamb, *the hand*.
 Lethe, letho, Latinos, lanthano, leno, Lethaios : Luidh, *lie*.
 Laigx : Lia, *a stone* ; —ag, beag, *small*.
 Leon : Leomhan, *a lion*.
 Lian : Lan, *full*.
 Laleo, lala : Iolach, *a shout*.
 Lileo, lillomai, lipto, lao : Aill, *will, desire*.
 Limne : Linne, *a marsh*.
 Lakkos : Loch, *a lake*.
 Laos : Luchd, *people*.

Lachaino, *to dig*, from lakkos: Loch, *a lake*.

Leiaino, leios, leicho: Liamh, *smooth*.

Lembus: Long, *a ship*.

Leusso: Leus, *light*.

Leibo, libas: Liob, *lip*.

Laas, leos; perhaps allied to Luehd, *people*.

MU.

In adopting a Celtic word, the Greek sometimes changes initial *b* to *m*: see mikkos, moleo.

In adopting a Celtic word, the Greek sometimes prefixes *m*: see monos, mio, mudao, muro, musso.

In adopting a Celtic word, perhaps the Greek sometimes changes initial *c* to *m*. (The Latin changes Celtic initial *c* to *p*.)
See mache, machomai.

Mikkos, mikros: Beag, *small*.

Meli: Mil, *honey*.

Meiro: Mir, *a bit*.

Malakos, malasso, malos: Malta, *soft*.

Mallos: Felle, *a covering*.

Malon, *an apple*: Maol, *round, blunt*.

Meion, minnos: Mean, *small*.

Menos, mnao, menuo: Mein, *mind*.

Meter: Mathair, *mother*.

Mignuo, mignumi, mixis, misgo: Meag, *mix*.

Moirā, *a portion*; moros, *a portion*: Mir, *a bit*.

Moirā, *death*; moros, *death*: Mort, *kill*.

Monos, *one, alone*: Aon, *one*.

Mio, mnio, *eat*: Ith, *eat*.

Mache, machomai: Cog, *fight*.

Me, *me*: Mi, *I*.

Mukæ: Bo, *a cow*.

Mitulos, mutilos, *without horns*: Maol, *without horns*.

Meirax, *a little girl*; meir-ax: Bar (obsolete), *son*; —ag, beag, *little*.

Metropolis: Mathair, *mother*; baile, *town*.

Mule: Meil, *grind*.

Many of the compounds of meta are of Celtic origin.

Muro, *to flow*: Ruith, *flow*.

Moleo, *to fight*: Buail, *strike*.

Mudao: Ad (obsolete), *water*.

Musso, *cleanse*: Uisge, *water*.

Methusis: Misg, *drunkenness*.

Melos: Ball, *a member*.

Murios: Mor, *great*.

NU.

Neos, neo: Nuadh, *new*.

Nephele: Neul, *a cloud*.

Ne, privative prefix: Neo, *not*.

Nesos: Innis, *an island*.

Nux: Nohd, *night*.

Naos, *a temple*: Naomh, *holy*.

Neosus: Neud, *a nest*.

Neo, *to go*: Uidhe, *a way*.

Neo, *to return, to go anew*: Nuadh, *new*; uidhe, *a way*.

Neo, *to swim*: Snamh, *swim*.

Niphoeis : Sneachd, *snow*.

Nosos, *disease*, from ne and soos. Soos from Saobh, *well*. Some nouns end in —er and —or : —ar from fear, fhear, *a man*.

ZI.

In adopting a Celtic word, perhaps the Greek sometimes changes initial *c* to *x* : see xulon, xaino, xun.

In adopting a Celtic word, perhaps the Greek sometimes changes initial *g* to *x* : see xuros.

Xulon : Coille, *a wood*.

Xaino : Caintt, *speech*.

Xun, *with* : Comh, *with*.

Xuros : Geur, *sharp*.

Xeros : Searg, *dry*.

OMIKRON.

In adopting a Celtic word, the Greek sometimes omits :—

Initial *d*, as orao from dearc ;

Initial *f*, as oinos from fion, orge from fearg ;

Initial *o*, as obelos from buaill ;

Initial *s*, as ode from sud.

Initial *t*, as oikos from tigh.

In adopting a Celtic word, the Greek sometimes prefixes *o*, as okello from glaoth.

In adopting a Celtic word, the Greek sometimes prefixes og— and och— : see ogkeros, ochlos. This is analogous to its prefixing ag—.

Orao : Dearc, *see*.

Oinos : Fion, *wine*.

Oikos : Tigh, *a house*.

Ois : Oisg, *a sheep*.

Obelos, ballo : Buaill, *throw*.

Okto : Ochd, *eight*.

Ode : Sud, *that*.

Odon : Deud, *a tooth*.

Okello, kello, kaleo : Glaoth, *shout*.

Ololuzo : Iolach, *a cry*.

Omalos : Amhuil, *like*.

Onoma : Ainm, *a name*.

Orge : Fearg, *anger*.

Oros, *a hill* : Ord, *a hill*.

Oros, orion, *a border* : Oir, *a border*.

Ogkeros : Garbh, *rough, large*.

Ochlos, ochleo : Luchd, *people*.

Opse, *late, after* : Ais, *backwards*.

Oruo : Ruith, *flow*.

Ouranos, *Heaven* : Ard, *high*.

Oulos, oulo, holos : Uile, *all*.

Odos : Uidhe, *a way*.

Oi, *alas* : O! och, *alas*.

Oi, *who* : A, *who*.

Oideo, oidema, oidesis : At, *a swelling* : uchd, *brow of a hill*.

Oion, *alone* : Aon, *one*.

Ois : Oisg, *a sheep*.

Oionos : Eun, *a bird*.

Omphalos : Iomlag.

Orego : Ruig, *reach*.

Oruoo : Ruith, *flow*.

Ophrus : Abhra, *eye-lid*.

Opuio, opio, opioso : Pos, *marry*.

Ochthe, ochthos, *a bank* : Uchd, *the side of a hill*.

PI.

In adopting a Celtic word, the Greek sometimes changes initial *c* to *p* : see pa, pule, pous, puxos, prin, peras, paian, peina, pinninos, planao, pothi, pentheo, pente, pontos, poneo, pugme.

In adopting a Celtic word, the Greek sometimes prefixes *p* : see pater, platus, pleon, pioion, paros, pro, prin.

Celtic *b* is sometimes changed to Greek *p*; and Celtic *p* to Greek *b*.

In adopting a Celtic word, the Greek sometimes changes initial *g* to *p* : see prio, porroo, pelos.

Pa, *where*; pou : C'e, *who*.

Pule, polos : Caol, *narrow, small*.

Pous, pedao, pedon, peitho : Cos, *a foot*.

Pentheo, poneo : Caoin, *deplore*.

Puxos : Ciste, *a chest*.

Prin : Crann, *a beam*.

Peras : Cricoch, *the end*.

Pente : Cuig, *five*.

Paian, *a hymn* : Caimnt, *speech*.

Peina, *hunger* : Cion, *want*.

Pothi, *who* : C'e, *who*.

Pinninos, pontos : Cuan, *the sea*.

Planao : Claon, *go astray*.

Prio, *cut* : Gearr, *cut*.

Poroo : Garbh, *rough*.

Pelos, *dark* : Glas, *gray*.

Paros, peri, porro, pro, para, prin, proi, protos, pros : Roi, *before*.

Pater : Athair, *father*.

Platus : Leud, *breath*.

Pleon, *more* : Lan, *full*.

Ploion : Long, *a ship*.

Pagos : Bach, *a hill*.

Palla : Ball, *a ball*.

Pallo, plesso; pileo : Buail, *strike*.

Par, paroos, pertho, puroo : Brath, *fire*.

Patasso, pateo : Bata, *a staff*.

Pao, *to pasture* : Bo, *a cow*.

Pleion : Bliadhna, *a year*.

Pais : Paisd, *a child*.

Pluno, *wash*; perhaps allied to Plum, *sink*.

Pelagos, *the sea*, pe-lag-os : Loch, *an arm of the sea*.

Purgos : Burg, *a town*.

Per, expletive particle : Bar, *top*.

Peri. In some words the prefix peri— is from Bar, *top*, as

Periallos : Ber; eile, *another*.

Peribioo : Bar; beo, *alive*.

Pro, an intensive prefix, as in prodelos : Ro, *very*.

Peri, an intensive prefix, as in perideido : Ro, *very*.

Polis, politikos : Baile, *a town*.

Proago, proales, proballo, programma, and many other compounds of pro are from the Celtic.

Planos : Blanda, *courteous*.

Para. The primary meaning is *near*: *Roi, before*. Many of the compounds of para are entirely from the Celtic.

Pera, *a sack*, phero: *Beir, carry*.

Pleko: *Filt, a fold*.

Potes, potizo: *Poit, drink*.

Proix: *Prac, small tithe*.

Pugmaios: *Beag, small*.

Puthia: *Faidh, a prophet*.

Parokeanitis, *the sea-shore*; par-okean-itis. Par from *roi, before*; okean from *aigean, the sea*; itis from *aite, a place*.

Pion, *wealthy*. Once flocks were wealth: *Bo, a cow*.

Ptochos: *Roehd, poor*.

Pugme, *a battle*: *Cog, fight*.

Pelomai, *I am*: *Beil mi, I am*.

Pelo, *I am*: *Beil, I am*. This has the same spelling, but is a different word from:—

Pelo, *move*: *Buaill, strike*.

Periecho, *I am superior*: *Bar, top*; ag. This has the same spelling, but is a different word from:—

Periecho, *I oppose*: *Roi, before*; aig.

Ploein, *to sail*: *Long, a ship*.

Patronymics. Some female patronymics end in *—ine* or *—one*. These are from *—an*, or *bhean, woman*.

RHO.

In adopting a Celtic word, the Greek sometimes omits initial *c*: see *rhachia, rhepo*.

Rhachia, *rhox*: *Craig, a rock*.

Rha, *entirely*: *Ro, very*.

Rheo: *Ruith, flow*.

Rheo, *rhetor, rema*: *Radh, speech*.

Rhigos: *Reogh, freeze*.

Rhepo: *Crub, bend, crouch*.

Rhesso: *Bris, break*.

Rhin, *rhion*: *Sron, a nose*.

Rhiothos, *the noise of waters*: *Ruith, flow*; *eas, a waterfall*.

—ros, a termination of adjectives: —ra is a common termination of Gaelic adjectives, from —or, *mhór, mor, great*.

SIGMA.

In adopting a Celtic word, the Greek sometimes inserts *t* after initial *s*: see *stalazo, stergo*.

In adopting a Celtic word, the Greek sometimes prefixes *s*: see *stege, stenos, scambos, strenes, sphallo, soros, skizo, skello, skuzo, strepho*.

In adopting a Celtic word, the Greek sometimes prefixes *se*: see *selene, selas*.

Stergo: *Seirc, love*.

Stalazo: *Sil, drop*.

Stenos, *steno, stenion*: *Teann, tense*.

Stege: *Tigh, a house*.

Strenes: *Treun, bold*.

Sphallo: *Feall, deceive*.

Skizo: *Geiun, a wedge*; *sgain, rend*.

Skello, *make thin*: *Caol, thin*.

Selene: *Luan, moon*.

Selas: *Leus, light*; *soillse, light*; *solus, light*.

- Sakkos, *a sack* : Sac, *a sack*.
 Sakos, *a shield* : Sgath, *a shade*.
 Salos, als, saleno : Sal, *salt*.
 Stao, istemi, stadion, spadion, stasis, stereos : Stad, *stop* ; steidhich, *establish*.
 Skepo, *cover* : Sgiath, *shield*.
 Soo, *incite* from seuo : Suas, *up*. This has the same spelling, but is a different word from :—
 Soo, *preserve*, from soos : Saobh, *well*.
 Skambos : Cam, *crooked*.
 Skia, skotos : Sgath, *a shade*.
 Skiros : Sgor, *a rock*.
 Skuzo, skubalon, kuon : Cu, *conn, a dog*.
 Soos, soter, soo, sostron, sozo : Saobh, *well*.
 Spairo : Spreod, *incite*.
 Soo, seuo, *incite, move* : Suas, *up*.
 Soros, *a heap* : Ard, *high*.
 Strepho (*c* changed to *t*, and *s* prefixed) : Car, *a turn*.

TAU.

In adopting a Celtic word, the Greek sometimes changes initial *c* to *t* : see ti, tessares, teiro, treo, truo, tupto.

In adopting a Celtic word, the Greek sometimes changes initial *g* to *t* : see trachus, tragos.

- Ti, *what* : C'e, *who*.
 Tessares : Ceathar, *four*.
 Teiro, toreio, tornoo : Car, *a turn*.
 Treo, *shake* : Crith, *shake*.
 Truo, *vex* ; trucho, truchuo : Cradh, *vex*.
 Tupto, tupos, tupuo, tumpanon : Caob, *bite, strike*.
 Tereo, *behold* : Deare, *see*.
 Tetao, *deprive* : Dith, *want*.
 Trachus : Garbh, *rough*.
 Tragos, if from trachus : Garbh, *rough*.
 Teino, tenon, tanuo, tenesmos, tonos : Teann, *tense*.
 Tauros : Tarbh, *a bull*.
 Tegos, teichos, tekton, teuchos, teucho : Tigh, *teach, a house*.
 Teiro : Teirig, *waste*.
 Temno : Teum, *a bit*.
 Terso, turos : Tior, *dry*.
 Treis, tris : Tri, *three*.
 Tursis : Tur, *a tower*.
 Tainia, tanaos, tunos : Tana, *thin, small*.
 Trugeo, *to dry* : Tior, *dry*.
 Tu, *thou* : Du, *thou*.
 Tumbos : Tom, *a hillock*.
 Turannos : Tighearn, *a lord*.
 —tos, a termination of adjectives : —ta is a common termination of Gaelic adjectives.
 Temos, *then* : An t'am, *the time*.

UPSILON.

In adopting a Celtic word, the Greek sometimes omits initial *c* : see ule, hubos, hymnos.

- Ule, *a wood* : Coille, *a wood*.
 Hubos : Cub, *bend*.
 Huadeo, Huas, huakizo, huo, hudos, hugros : Abh (obsolete), *water* ; Ad (obsolete), *water*.

Uios, *a son* : Ogha, *a grandchild*.
 Ule, *material of any kind* : Aol, *lime, mud, &c.*
 Hudor, *hudrops* : Doir, *water*.
 Huper : Os barr, *over*.
 Hupsos, hupsoo, hupsose : Suas, *up*.
 Husteron, *after* : Ais, *backwards*.
 Humnos : Caint, *speech*; can, *sing, say*.

PHI.

In adopting a Celtic word, the Greek sometimes prefixes *ph* :
 see phrazo, pharoo, phileo, phlego, phoitaio, phradao.

In adopting a Celtic word, the Greek sometimes changes initial
c to *ph* (as it changes *c* to *p*) : see phlia, phren, phuo, phrix.

Phrazo, phradao : Radh, *speech*.

Pharoo : Ar, *plough*.

Phlia, *a threshold* : Caol, *narrow*.

Phren, phroneo : Crionna, *prudent, sagacious*.

Phrix, *motion of the sea* : Crith, *shake, move*; uisge, *water*.

Phuo : Ce, *the earth*.

Phulopis, *a battle* : Buail, *strike*.

Phrater : Brathair, *a brother*.

Phone : Fonn, *a tune*.

Phero, phoreo, phortos : Beir, *carry*.

Pholeos : Foil, *a den*.

Phatis, *an oracle* : Faidh, *a prophet*.

Phlego, phlexo, Phlox, *flame* : Leus, *light*.

Phoitas, *to frequent, to go often to a place* : perhaps from Aite, *a place*.

Philos, phileo; Aill, *desire, pleasure*; muileach, *beloved*.

Phuo, *I am* : Bith, *am*.

Phuo, *beget*; phuso, phusis : Fas, *grow*.

Phor, *a thief*; one who carries off : Beir, *carry*.

Phulla, phullon : Bileach, *a leaf*.

Phellos : Feile, *a covering*.

Phuego, pheuge : Fogair, *expel*.

Phulasso, *to take care of* : Feileach, *hospitable*.

CHI.

In adopting a Celtic word, the Greek sometimes changes initial
c and *g* to *ch*.

Cholos, *lame* : Cleidh, *make lame, &c.*

Chabos, *curved* : Cub, *bend*.

Charis, chairo : Car, *a friend*; gradh, *love*.

Cheilos : Cial, *a brim*.

Cheir : Coir (obsolete), *a hand*.

Cherrhos : Garbh, *rough*.

Cheo, chazo, *take* : Gabh, *take*.

Chloeunes : Cluain, *a lawn*.

Choos, *earth* : Ce, *the earth*.

Chortos : Gort, *standing corn*.

Chronos : Cron (obsolete), *time*.

Chalix : Caille, *time*.

Choreo, *I take* : Coir (obsolete), *the hand*.

Chorde : Cord, *a cord*.

Charasso : Sgor, *cut*.

Chamai : Ce, *the earth*.

Chandano, chazo : Gabh, *take*.

Chutos, *in the ground* : Ce, *earth*.

Cholas, *an intestine* : Caol, *narrow, small*.

Cheras, *a heap of stones* : Cairn, *a heap of stones*.

PSI.

Psucho, *dry* : Seac, *dry, wither*.

OMEGA.

Olene : Uilean, *the elbow*.

Osi : Is iad, *they are*.

Omos : Amh, *crude*.

Oon : Ubh, *an egg*.

Ora, *time* ; oraios : Uair, *an hour*.

Ora, *care* : Curam, *care*.

Oraizo, *to adorn* : Curam, *care*.

Oraizo, *to mature* : Uair, *an hour, time*.

Ochros : Odhar, *pale, sallow*.

Odi : Sud, *that*.

Ogen, okeanos : Aigean, *the deep*.

APPENDIX TO PART SECOND.

HEBREW AND GAELIC.

- Ager, *gather* : Greigh, *a herd*.
Ageme, *earth* : Ce, *earth*.
Aher, *after* : Iar, *after*.
Am, *mother* : Am.
Ane, *presence* : Ann, *in*.
Ar, *flow* : Ruith, *run*.
At, *thou* : Tu, *thou*.
Aur, *light* : Athar, *air*.
Orus, *the Egyptian Apollo* : Athar.
Ar, *curse* : Ar, *slaughter*.
Aur, *grass* : Feur, *grass*.
Are, *pluck* : Beir, *carry*.
Aro, *the earth* : Ar, *plough* ; tir, *the earth*.
Ba, *come* : Uidhe, *a way*.
Beg, *a portion* : Beag, *little*.
Bel, *hasten* : Buail, *throw*.
Bol : Beul, *the God Bclus*.
Bor, *clear off* : Beir, *carry*.
Bor, *burn* : Brath, *fire*.
Ber, *a son* : Bar (obsolete), *a son*.
Ger, *bent downwards* : Car, *a turn*.
Gemel, *a camel* : Camh-al, *a crooked horse*.
Ger, *cut* : Gearr, *cut*.
Ger, *sojourn* : Cor (obsolete), *a visit*.
Gered, *scrape* : Grabh, *engrave*.
Du, *languish* : Do, *unfortunate*.
Die, *black and ink* : Du, *black and ink*.
Di, *of* : De, *of*.
Delech, *trouble* : Duilich, *difficult*.
Dequ, *covering* : Teach, *a house*.
Dereck, *straightway* : Direach, *straight*.
E, *which* : A, *who*.
Eia, *he* : E, *he*.
Elel, *mad* : Alluidh, *wild*.
El, *exult* : Ailt, *high*.
El, *shine* : Aile, *air* ; leus, *light*.
Er, *a hill* : Ord, *a hill*.
Ieir, *proud* : Ard, *high* ; ardan, *pride*.
Ze, *this* : So, *this*.
Zequen, *old* : Sean, *old*.
Chere, *heat* : Tior, *dry*.
Cherej, *shorten* : Goirid, *short*.
Cheres, *plough* : Ar, *plough*.
Thech, *cover* : Teach, *house*.
Thire, *a tower* : Tuir, *a tower*.
Thur, *a hill* : Torr, *a hill*.
Therech, *waste* : Teirig, *waste*.
Ial, *will* : Aill, *will*.
Ille, *shout* : Iolach, *shout*.

- Iin, *wine* : Fion, *wine*.
 Ise, *is* : Is, *is, are*.
 Iso, *save* : Saobh, *well*.
 Ked, *dart* : Gath, *a javelin*.
 Kue, *burn* : Caith, *consume, waste*.
 Kela, *restrain* : Col (obsolete), *restrain*.
 Kepe, *bend* : Cub, *bend*.
 Ker, *round* : Cuairt, *a circuit*.
 Kers, *bow* : Car, *a turn*.
 Keret, *cut off* : Goirid, *short*; gear, *cut*.
 Lath, *cover* : Luidh, *lie*.
 Kere, *cut* : Gear, *cut*.
 Leben, *white* : Lia (grey); ban, *white*.
 Lel, *turn* : Aill, *turn*.
 Meshek, *mix* : Measg, *mix*.
 Mera, *swell* : Mor, *great*.
 Na, a particle importing failure : Neo, *not*.
 Nezel, *drop* : Sil, *drop*.
 Nir, *plough* : Ar, *plough*.
 Shek, *cover* : Sgath, *a shade*.
 Shemel, *image* : Amhuil, *like*.
 Shen, *spread out* : Sin, *extend*.
 Sheten, *stop up* : Stat, *stop*.
 Ol, *above* : Ailt, *high*.
 Ogur, *cut* : Gear, *cut*; geur, *sharp*.
 Or, *rise* : Ear, *the east*.
 Orej, *agilate* : Fearg, *anger*.
 Par, *adorn* : Briadh, *pretty*.
 Pra, *run* : Ruith, *run*.
 Pered, *divide* : Pairt, *a part*.
 Pre, *bear* : Beir, *bear*.
 Jeri, *flow* : Ruith, *flow*.
 Qua, *vomit* : Sgath, *vomit*.
 Qubo, *oppress* : Cub, *bend*.
 Quthen, *small* : Tana, *small*.
 Quel, *sound* : Glaoth, *shout*.
 Quen, *lament* : Caoin, *lament*.
 Qunc, *hollow* : Cian, *empty*.
 Qujer, *shorten* : Goirid, *short*.
 Qujer, *cut* : Gear, *cut*.
 Qujeb, *cut* : Caob, *a section*.
 Qura, *meet* : Cor (obsolete), *a visit*.
 Qurie, *a city* : Cathair, *a city*.
 Qurech, *ice* : Reogh, *freeze*.
 Qurn, *a horn* : Corn, *a horn*.
 Reb, *strive* : Reub, *tear*.
 Rego, *still* : Reogh, *freeze*.
 Rue, *moisten* : Ruith, *run*.
 Repe, *submit* : Crubadh, *bending*.
 Arej, *the earth* : Ar, *plough*; tir, *earth*.
 Rejej, *run* : Ruith, *run*.
 Reje, *pleased with* : Gradh, *affection*.
 Seq, *a sack* : Sac, *a sack*.
 Sequi, *drink* : Sugh, *juice*.
 Ses, *sir* : Se, *sir*.
 Set, *place* : Steidhich, *establish*.
 Teme, *wonder* : Tioma, *afraid*.
 Turin, *oxen* : Tarbh, *a bull*.

CELTIC ORIGIN

OF

CLASSICAL PROPER NAMES.*

IN two former small publications I exhibited comparative vocabularies of the Latin and Gaelic, and of the Greek and Gaelic languages respectively, and endeavoured to shew that a large proportion of the words in the two classical tongues might be traced to a Celtic origin: with this distinction, however, that while the Greek words appeared to be derived in a great measure directly from the Celtic, the Latin words seemed to have been derived from the same source, partly in a direct line, and partly through the medium of the Greek; and in the contributions alluded to in reference to this inquiry, I attended chiefly to the words commonly employed by the writers of these languages.

The present attempt, also, has for its object to trace the etymology of some of the names of places and persons mentioned by these writers, and to shew that these likewise may be explained on the same principle; and while some have contended for the Sanskrit origin of the Greek, and for the Sanskrit, Greek, Teutonic, and Slavonian origin of the Latin, there is not wanting ample, if not conclusive evidence, of the partly Celtic origin of these languages, as well as of the nations which employed them.

Of some names only part of the etymology is given; and of some others, the various derivations from the Greek and Latin, or from the names of persons, which have been adopted by preceding writers, have been left out from want of space. Several doubtful etymologies are followed by a point of interrogation, and a few, which are perhaps too far-fetched, might perhaps have better been omitted;—as the nature of the inquiry insensibly leads the etymologist from the near to the remote until he is induced to believe some derivations to be likely, which, at an earlier stage of his investigation, he might have rejected as improbable. Besides other works, I have consulted Park's edition of Lempriere's Classical Dictionary (1838), and have added to his list about six hundred names.

With regard to the names of several places in Britain and Gaul, an attempt has been made to give a definite meaning to those of them which have all along been understood to be Celtic, but whose precise signification has not hitherto been determined.

* This appeared in 1845 with the title: *The Derivation of many Classical Proper Names from the Gaelic Language, or the Celtic of Scotland: being Part Third of an Inquiry into the Partly-Celtic Origin of the Greeks and Romans.* Edinburgh: Adam and Charles Black; and Longman and Co., London, 1845. Printed at the University Press, Thistle Street, Edinburgh, by Stevenson and Company.

Of the names of places in Italy, a few were formerly derived from the Latin, and from names of persons; but of most of them no etymology whatever has been given. These derivations are here exchanged for Celtic ones, and some of the deficiencies are now supplied from that ancient language. To shew more distinctly the extent to which the Latin language is indebted to the Celtic, there might have been given a separate list of places in Italy; a similar list of places in Greece would have served to illustrate the same principle with regard to its language.

The illustrations from the Celtic are taken from only one of its branches, namely, the Gaelic; and all the words, with the exception of five or six that are obsolete, are in common use at the present day in the Highlands and Western Isles of Scotland, and may be found in the Gaelic Dictionary of Macleod and Dewar (Edinb. 1833), or in the Pronouncing Gaelic Dictionary of Macalpine (Edinb. 1833). It is extremely probable that the proofs of the partly Celtic origin of the Greeks and Romans might be greatly increased by references to the Irish, Welsh, Armoric, Manx, Cornish, and other dialects of the Celtic; since what one of these dialects has lost may be preserved by another, and words found in some of them may be referable to roots now extant only in the others. As the Celtic, like any other language, is liable to be altered by time, and to have roots and words which have been lost replaced by modern corruptions, it will readily occur to the reader, that if a certain similarity exists between the Greek and Latin, as spoken about two thousand years ago, and the Gaelic of to-day, that similarity was probably greater originally than it is now.

The objects of this Essay are—First. To inquire into the proportion of Celtic names of places mentioned by Greek and Roman writers. Second. To apply the same to history.

The reader unacquainted with Gaelic is requested to notice that in its pronunciation *bh* and *mh* are sounded like the English *v*; *ph* like *f*; before the small vowels *e* and *i*, *c* and *g* are always hard like *k*; *ch* is like *ch* in *loch*, as the Scotch pronounce it; *d* and *t*, when followed by *h*, are generally *silent*.

Abella, a town of Campania :	Baile, a town.
Abellinum, a town of the Hirpini and another of Lucania :	ditto
Abila, a town of Syria :	ditto
Abylon, a town of Egypt :	ditto
Abdera, a town of Spain and another of Thraçe :	Tur, a tower.
Abderia, a town of Spain :	Torr, a hill.

[The words *torr*, *dun*, and *burg* signify a hill; and *dun* and *burg* came to be applied generally to towns, as these at first were for security built on heights; *torr* was also so applied, though less frequently.]

Abobrica, a town of Lusitania and another of Spain :	Burg, a hill, a town.
Aboraca, a town of Sarmatia :	ditto
Abrotonum, a town of Africa :	ditto
Arus, a town of the Sapæi :	ditto
Abylon, a city of Egypt :	Baile, a town.

Aca—, Ace—, Ach—, Aci—, Aeg—, Aug—. Some names of towns begin with these: Acha, a plain, a place. (Acha enters into the composition of numerous names of places in Scotland, as Auchinlech, Auchterarder, &c.)

Acacesium, a town of Arcadia : Acha, *a plain, a place.*
 Accua, a town of Apulia : ditto
 Ace, now Acre : ditto
 Ace, a place of Arcadia : ditto
 Acesta, a town of Sicily : ditto
 Achæium, a place of Troas : ditto
 Accila, a town of Sicily : ditto
 Acila, a town of Arabia : ditto
 Acarnan, a stony mountain of Attica : Carn, *a cairn or heap of stones.*
 Acara, a town in Pannonia and another in Italy : Cathair (pronounced
 Ca-hur,) *a city.*

Acerina, a colony in Italy : ditto
 Acerræ, a town in Gaul and another in Campania : ditto
 Achara, a town near Sardis : ditto
 Acharnæ, a town of Attica : ditto
 Acersecomes, a name of Apollo, signifying the unshorn : Gearr, *cut.*
 Acheron, a bitter stream : Geur, *bitter* ; amhuinn, *a river.*
 Acheron, a river on the Riphean mountains, another of Elis, and
 another of Italy : Garbh, *rough* ; amhuinn (pronounced Aven),
a river.

Acilla, a town in Africa : Acha, *a place.*
 Acontius, a mountain of Bœtia : Ceann, *a head.*
 Acontobulus, a place of Cappadocia : Baile, *a town.*
 Acradina, the citadel of Syracuse : Garbh, *rough* ; dun, *a hill.*
 Acrae, a town of Sicily : Cathair (pronounced Ca-hur), *a city.*

Acræphia, a town of Bœotia : ditto
 Acriæ, a town of Laconia ; ditto
 Acrisione, a town of Peloponnesus : ditto
 Acrothoon, a town of Thrace : ditto
 Acritas, a promontory of Messenia : Garbh, *rough, high.*
 Acropolis, the citadel of Athens : Garbh, *rough* ; baile, *a town.*

—acum, —acus. About fifty names of places end in these (as
 noticed by Prichard, *Physic. Hist. Mank.*, iii. 113), which
 are the same as Aca—, Ace, &c. Acha, *a plain, a place.*

Ades, or Hades, from a and eido, which is from the Gaelic Beachd,
vision.

In adopting a Celtic word, the Greek sometimes omits initial *b*.

Adgandestrius, a prince of Gaul ; Ad-gan²-destrius : Ceann² (the *c*
 pronounced like *k*), *a head or chief.*

Adiatorix, a governor of Galatia. The last syllable —rix is a common
 termination of the names of Celtic kings and chiefs, and is the
 Gaelic *righ*, from which is derived the Latin *rex*.

Adrana, a river in Germany : Doir (obsolete), *water.*
 Adranus, a river in Sicily : ditto
 Adrasta, one of the Oceanides : ditto
 Adrastia, a fountain of Sicyon : ditto
 Adria, Adrianum, or Adriaticum, the Adriatic Sea : ditto

Adria, a town at first on the Adriatic, though by the gaining of the
 * land it is now about twenty miles distant ; deriving its name
 from the sea, which is from Gaelic Doir, *water.*

Adrumetum, a town on the Mediterranean : Doir, *water* : aite, *a place.*

Æas, a river of Epirus : Uisge, uis-ge, *water.*

Ægæon, son of Terra and Pontus, Æ-gæon^{1 2} ; aia, gaia : Ce, ¹*earth* ;
²
 cuan, *sea.*

Æga, a town of the peninsula of Pallene:	Acha, a place, a plain.
Ægeas, a town in Greece:	ditto
Ægæ, a town of Macedonia:	ditto
———— Eubœa:	ditto
———— Achaia:	ditto
———— Æolis:	ditto
Ægrææ, a town of Cilicia:	ditto
Ægæus, a plain in Phocis:	ditto
Ægas, a place of Eubœa:	ditto
———— Italy:	ditto
Ægelion, a town of Thessaly:	ditto
Æsis; Ath-esis; Æsarus; Api-usa; rivers of Italy:	Uisge, water.
Ægæon, a pirate:	Aigeann, the sea; cuan, the sea.
Ægeum Mare:	ditto
Ægæus, a surname of Neptune:	ditto
———— a river of Coreyra:	ditto
Ægan, the Ægean Sea:	ditto
Ægesta, a town of Sicily:	Acha.
Ægida, a town in Greece:	ditto
Ægila, a place in Laconia:	ditto
Æginium, a town in Thessaly:	ditto
Ægira, a town of Achaia:	Cathair, a city.
Ægirossa, a town of Ætolia:	ditto
Ægon, a promontory of Lemnos:	Ceann, a head.
Ægy, a town near Sparta:	Acha.
Ægyptus, a town near the Danube:	ditto
Æmonia, the hilly country afterwards called Thessaly:	Monadh (pron. mona), a hill.
Ænus, a river of Germany:	Abhunn, a river.
Æolus, the king of the winds:	Aile, wind.
Æolides, a name of Ulysses:	ditto
Æolida, a city of Tenedos:	ditto
———— near Thermopylæ:	ditto
Æoliæ, the Æolian Islands:	ditto
Æolia, a country of Asia Minor:	ditto
Æs—, some names of rivers begin thus:	Uisge, uis-ge, water.
Æsapus, a river of Mysia:	Uisge.
Æsar, a river of Greece:	Uisge; Mor (in composition, —or), great.
Æsis, a river of Italy, which gave its name to a town:	Uisge.
Æson, a river of Thessaly,	ditto
Æthusa, a daughter of Neptune; Æth-usa:	Uisge, uis-ge, water.
Agar, a town of Africa:	Cathair, a town.
Agarum, a town of Arabia:	ditto
Agassæ, a city of Thessaly:	Acha.
Agasus a harbour of Apulia:	Acha; uisge.
Agatha, a town of Gaul:	Acha.
Agathopolis, a town of Gaul:	Baile, a town.
Agendicum, a town of Gaul;	Agend-icum; Acha.
Acragas, a hill, river, and town of Sicily:	Creag, a hill, a rock.
Agoranis, a river falling into the Ganges:	Garbh, rough; abhunn, a river.
Agoræa, a name of Minerva:	Greigh, a flock.
Agoerus, a name of Mercury, from presiding over markets:	ditto
Agoranomi, market-inspectors:	ditto
Agra, a place near Athens:	Cathair, a city.
———— a town of Susa:	ditto

- Agra, a town of Arabia : Cathair, *a city*.
 _____ Arcadia : ditto
- Agre, a dog's name : Geur, *sharp*.
 Agrianes, a river of Thrace, and a people on its banks : Garbh, *rough* ;
 abhuinn, *a river*.
- Agrinium, a city of Acarnania : Cathair.
- Agrionius, a name of Bacchus, from his fondness for savage beasts :
 Garbh, *wild*.
- Agyrium, a town of Sicily : Cathair.
- Alba Longa, a town on Mons Albanus : Alp, *a height or eminence, a*
mountain.
- Alba, a town of the Marsi : ditto
 Alba, a city of Liguria : ditto
- Albani and Albensis, inhabitants of the towns
 named Alba : ditto
- Albanus, a hill of Italy : ditto
 Albania, a country of Asia : ditto
 Albici, a people of Gaul : ditto
 Albietæ, a people of Latium : ditto
 Albiganum, a town of Liguria : ditto
- Albania, the kingdom of Scotland. In modern Gaelic, Albainn is
 the name of Scotland, from alp, *a height*.
- Albion, the island of Britain : Alp, *a height*.
- Alburnus, a high hill of Lucania : Alp, *a height* ; bar, *an eminence,*
the top.
- Albius, a hill of Illyricum : Alp.
- Albintemelium, a town of Liguria : Alp.
- Albanopolis, a town of the Albani in Asia : Alp ; baile, *a town*.
- Albinus was a name common to many Romans, like the present com-
 mon Scottish-Highland name of Alpine and Macalpine.
- Alpinus, a family name among the Romans, like the Scotch names
 Alpine and Macalpine.
- Alpinus, relating to the Alps : Alp.
- Aleyone, or Halcyone, { Names in ancient }
 Aleyoneus, Al-cyoneus, { fable relating to } Cuan, *the sea*.
 { the sea :
- Aleyonia Palus, a pool in Corinth : Cuan, *sea*.
- Aleyonium Mare, part of the Gulf of Corinth ; Al-cyon-ium : Cuan, *sea*.
- Alex, a river of the Eruții : Allt, *a river, a burn*.
- Algidum, a town of Latium, Alg-id-um : Aite, *a place*.
 Al—, Ale—, Ali—. Some names of towns begin with these,
 perhaps from Baile, *a town* ; initial *b* being omitted.
- Almo, a river near Rome : Allt, *a river*.
- Alpes, the Alps : Alp, *high*.
- Alpes Graiæ : Alp, *a height* ; garbh, *rough*.
- Alpes Penninæ : Alp ; beinn, *a hill*.
- Aluta, a river of Dacia : Allt, *a river*.
- Amagenbrica, a place on the Arar : Burg, *a town*.
- Alyssus, a fountain of Arcadia, Al-yssus : Uisge, *water*.
- Amana, a branch of Mount Taurus : Mona, *a hill*.
- Amardi, a people on the coast of the Caspian : Muir, *sea*.
- Ambenus, a hill of Sarmatia : Beinn, *a hill, a mountain*.
- Ambiorix, a Gaulish king, Ambio-rix : Righ, *a king*.
- Amblada, a town of Psidia : Baile, *a town*.
- Ambracia, a town of Threspotia : Burg, *a hill, a town*.
- Ambracus, a fort in Greece : ditto
- Amenanus, a river of Sicily : Abhuinn or amhuinn, *a river*.

Aminius, a river of Arcadia: Abhuinn, or amhuinn, *a river*.

Amisia, a river of Germany: ditto

Amnias, a river of Bithynia: ditto

Amnisus, a river of Crete: ditto

Ampelus, a town of Crete, Am-pel-us: Baile, *a town*.

————— Ligura: ditto

————— Cyrene: ditto

Amphipolis, a town of Thrace: Baile.

Amphipyros, a name of Diana, from having a torch in both hands

¹ ² ¹ ²
Amphi-pyros: uim, *around*; brath, *fire*.

Amphitrite, a daughter of Oceanus, Amphi-trite: Uim, *around*; tir, *land*.

Amphitrite, a name for the sea: Uim, *around*; tir, *land*.

————— one of the Nereides: ditto

Amydon, a town of Macedonia: Dun, *a hill and town*.

An—. Some names of rivers begin with An—: Amhuinn, *a river*.

Anagyrontum, a town of Attica: Cathair, *a town*.

Anagyros, a place in Attica: ditto

Anassus, a river of Italy: Abhuinn, *a river*.

Anapus, a river of Epirus: ditto

———— a river of Sicily: ditto

Anas, a river of Spain: ditto

Anaurus, a river of Thessaly: ditto

———— a river of Troas: ditto

Anatole, a hill near the Ganges, Ana-tole: Tula, *a hill*.

Anchora, a fort in Galatia: Garbh, *steep, high*.

Ancon, a town on an angular promontory: Eang, *a corner*.

Ancura, a town of Galatia: Cathair, *a town*.

Ancyrae, a town of Sicily: ditto

———— a town of Phrygia: ditto

Andania, a town in Arcadia, An-dania: Dun, *a hill, a town*.

Andomadunum, a town in Gaul: ditto

Andomatis, a river of India: Abhuinn, *a river*.

Andriclus, a river of Troas: ditto

Andriclus, a hill of Cilicia, An-dri-clus: ² ² Torr, *a hill*.

Andromeda, her history connects her with the sea: Doir, *water*.

(Doir is not in modern use; our Scottish historian, Buchanan, in his history, refers to dur, as signifying water; and from his birthplace, we may be almost certain that he was able to speak Gaelic.)

Anemurium, a promontory of Cilicia: Muir, *sea*.

Anelontis, a river near Colophon: Abhuinn, *a river*.

Anemo, a river near Rome, worshipped as a god, An-nemo: ¹ ² ¹ Abhuinn,
²
a river; naomh, *holy*.

Angelus, a son of Neptune: Abhuinn.

Angites, a river of Thrace: ditto

Angrus, a river of Illyricum: Abhuinn; garbh, *rough*.

Anicium, a town of Gaul, An-icium: Acha.

Anigrus, a river of Thessaly: Abhuinn.

Anio, a river of Italy: ditto

Annedonachum, a place in Gaul: Acha, *a place, a plain*.

Anteopolis, a town of Egypt: Baile, *a town*.

Antennæ, a city at the confluence of the Anio and Tiber: Abhuinn,
a river.

Anthedon, a town of Bœotia; Anthedon: Dun, *a hill, a town.*

————— Palestine: ditto
 ————— Peloponnesus: ditto

Anticragus, a hill of Lycia: Craig, *a rock.*

Anticyra, a city of Phœcia: Cathair, *a town.*

Antilibanus, a hill in Syria: Beann, *a hill.*

Antinoopolis, a town in Egypt: Baile, *a town.*

Antiquaria, a town in Spain; Anti-quar-ia: Cathair.

Antipodes, Anti-podes, pous, from cos, *a foot* (Celtic *c* being changed to Greek *p*).

Antipolis, a town of Gaul: Baile.

Antitaurus, a hill of Armenia: Torr, *a hill.*

Antoninopolis, a town of Mesopotamia: Baile.

Antunacum, a place in Belgic Gaul: Acha, *a place.*

Anxius, a river of Armenia: Abhuinn, *a river.*

Anzabas, a river near the Tigris: ditto

Aon, who first collected the inhabitants of Bœotia into cities, and reigned over them: Aon, *one.*

Aornos, a high rock in India: Ard, *high.*

————— Bactriana: ditto

Apeuros, a hill of Peloponnesus: Bar, *an eminence.*

Apenninus, mountains in Italy: Beann, *a hill, a top.*

Apidanus, a river of Thessaly: Abhuinn, *a river.*

Apiola, a town of Italy: Baile, *a town.*

Apiusa, a river of Italy: Uisge, *water.*

Apollo, so called from his bow, and about thirteen words compounded of this: Buail, *strike, hit.*

Arabriga,* a town of Spain: Burg.

Aracynthus, a hill of Ætolia, Ara-cyn-thus: Ard, ¹ *high*; ceann, ² *a head.*
 ————— Bœotia: ditto

Arantinus, a hill near Phlius: Ard, *high.*

Ararus, a river of Scythia: Ruith, *flow.*

Arauris, a river of Gaul: ditto

Araxus, or Araxes, † a river of Thessaly: Ruith, *flow*; uisge, *water.*

————— Armenia: ditto

————— Persia: ditto

————— flowing into the Rhone ditto

Araxus, a promontory of Elis: Ard, *high*; uisge, *water.*

Arbela, a city of Assyria: Baile, *a town.*

————— a town of Sicily: ditto

Arcobrica, four towns so named, in Celtiberia, Lusitania, &c.: Burg, *a town.*

Ardaxanus, a river of Illyricum: Ard, *high*; amhuinn, *a river.*

Ardonea, a town of Apulia: Dun, *a hill and town.*

Arethusa, daughter of Oceanus, Areth-usa: Uisge, uis-ge, *water.*

Argelitum, a hill near Rome, Argel-ikum: Ard, *high*; coille, *wood*; aite, *place.*

Argentomagus, a town in Gaul: Magh, † *a plain, a place.*

Argentinus, a god of commerce: Airgiod, *silver.*

Argentarius, a mountain of Etruria: Ard, *high*; ceann, *head, hill.*

* From Professor Alexander Murray, *European Languages*, vol. i. p. 157.

† See a paper on the various rivers named Araxus, in *Hist. de l'Acad. des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres*, 1774, vol. 36, page 79.

‡ Of Magh and Acha, the primary and separate meaning is *a plain*; but the secondary, and when in composition, is *a place*; these two words being components in many names of places, towns, &c. Dun signifies *a hill*, but is secondarily used in numerous names of towns.

- Argennum, a promontory of Iona, { Ard, *high*; Cuan, *sea*. The etymology of Argennum is somewhat like that of Ardnamurchan, the promontory of high seas.
- Ar-gen-num :
- Argennum, a promontory of Sicily: {
- Argentoratum, a town of Gaul, Argentor-atum : Aite, *a place*.
- Argiletum, a place in Rome : ditto
- Argonautæ, who travelled by sea, Ar-gon-autæ : Air, *on*; cuan, *the sea*.
- Argyra, a town of Troas, Ar-gyra : Cathair, *a town*.
- Sicily : ditto
- Argyre, a town of India : ditto
- Ariminus, a river of the Apennines : Ard, *high*; abhuinn, *a river*.
- Aris, a river of Messenia : Ruith, *flow*; uisge, uis-ge, *water*.
- Arius, a river of Aria : ditto
- Armorica, the coast of Gaul : Air, *on*; muir, *the sea*.
- Artabrum, a promontory of Spain : Bar, *a height, the top*.
- Artabri and Artabritæ : ditto
- Artacæna, a city of Asia : Ard, *high*; acha, *a place*.
- Artace, a town near Cyzicus : ditto
- of Phrygia : ditto
- a fort in Bithynia : ditto
- Artagera and Artagicerta, a town of Armenia : Ard, *high*; cathair, *a town*.
- Artemisium, a promontory of Eubœa : Ard, *high*; tom, *a height*; uisge, *water*.
- Artobriga, a place on the Danube : Burg, *a town*.
- Artona, a town of the Latins : Ard, *high*; dun, *a hill, town*.
- Arvisus, a promontory of Chios : Ard, *high*; uisge, *water*.
- Asciburgium, a city on the Rhine : Burg.
- Ascii, the shadow-less : Sgiath, *a shade*.
- Ascra, a town of Bœotia : Cathair, *a city*.
- Asia Paulus, a marsh in Lydia, Asia : Uisge, uis-ge, *water*.
- Asinarius, a river in Sicily, { Abhuinn, *a river* ;
- Asines, ————— } Mor (in compos. Or), *great*
- as, } terminations of the names of rivers, as Anassus ;
- assus, } Uisge, uis-ge, *water*.
- Astura, a river of Latium : Doir, *water*.
- Asterusius, a mountain of Crete : Torr, *a hill*.
- Atabyrium, a town on a hill in Asia : Bar, *a height*.
- Atenomarus, a Gaulish chief : Mor, *great*; maor, *one in authority*.
- Athamania, a country on the declivity of Mount Pindus : Mona, *a hill*.
- Athesis, a river of Gaul : Uisge, + *water*.
- Athymbra, a city of Caria : Burg, *a town*.
- Atina, an ancient town of the Volsci : Dun, *a hill, town*.
- Aufona, the Avon in Gloucestershire : Abhuinn, *a river*.
- Augeæ, a town of Laconia : Acha, *a plain, a place*.
- Loeris : ditto
- Auginus, a mountain of Liguria, Au-gin-us : Ceann, *a head, a hill*.
(The Latin *g*, and Gaelic *c*, both hard.)
- Augustobrica, a town of Spain : Burg, *a town*.
- Augustonemetum, a place in Gaul, -nem-etum : Naomh, *holy*; aite, *a place*.
- Augustodunum, two towns in Gaul : Dun, *a hill, a town*.
- Augustoritum, a town of Aquitania : Aite, *a place*.
- Auras, a river flowing into the Ister : Ruith, *flow*.
- Aurasius, a hill of Numidia : Ard, *high*.
- Aurora, the goddess of the east : Ear, *the east*.

+ See Williams in Trans. Roy. Soc. Edinb. 1837, vol. xiii. p. 494.

- Auser and Auseris, { A river of Etruria: } Uisge, *water*; ruith, *flow*.
 Anser, { abhuinn, *a river*.
 Anster, the wind followed by rain: Uisge, uis-ge, *water*.
 Antura, a river of Gaul: Doir, *water*.
 Avanticum, a river of the Helvetii, Avant-icum: Acha, *a place*.
 Aventia, Avens, names of rivers: Abhuinn, *a river*.
 Avaricum, a town of Gaul: Burg, *a town*.
 Avella, a town of Campania: Baile, *a town*.
 Aventinus, one of the hills of Rome: Beinn, *a hill*.
 Axabrica, a town of Lusitania: Burg, *a town*.
 Axelodunum, a town in South Britain: Dun.
 Axios, a river of Macedonia: Uisge, uis-ge, *water*.
 Axona, a river of Gaul: ditto
 Azorus, one of the Argonauts: Uisge, *water*; fear (in compos. -ar,) *man*.
 Azotus, a sea-port of Phœnicia: Uisge, uis-ge, *water*; aite, *a place*.
 Augila, a town of Marmarica, Aug-ila: Acha, *a plain, a place*.
 Aufidus, a river of Apulia, now the Ofanto: Abhuinn, *a river*.
 Aufidena, a town on Samnium, on a river: Abhuinn,* *a river*; dun, *a hill, a town*.
 Aufeia Aqua, afterwards called Marcia, was the best water in Rome, and was first conveyed into the city in the time of Ancus Martius; Aufeia: Abh? (obsolete), *water*.
 Aliso, a fort in Germany (Tacitus): Ailt, *high*.
 Albis, a river of Germany; Alb-is: Alp, *high*; uisge, *water*.
 Allife, name of a high place (Livy xxii. 18): Alt, *high*.
 Albula, the ancient name of the Tiber, from rising in the hills: Alp, *a height*.
 Amanus, a mountain in Syria: Monadh, *a hill*.
 Astabri, a tribe in Spain; Asta-bri: Burg.
 Aulon, a mountain of Calabria: Ailt, *high*.
- Babylon, a son of Belus, Ba-by-l-on: Beul, *the god Belus*.
 Babylon, a city of Assyria and of Egypt, Ba-by-lon: Baile? *a town*.
 Babyrsa, a fort near Artaxata: Bar, *a height*; burg, *a fortress*.
 Bacchus: Bach, *drunkenness*.
 Bacchi, a mountain of Thrace: Boc, *swell*.
 Badacum, a place in Noricum, Bad-acum: Acha, *a plain, a place*.
 Badorigum, now Breslau: ditto
 Bagacum, a place in Gaul: ditto
 Badaca, a town of Media: Acha.
 Bagistana, a town of Media: Duu? *a hill, a town*.
 Bal. Some names of towns begin with Bal: Baile, *a town*.
 Balanagræ, a town of Cyrene: Baile, *a town*.
 Balanea, a town of Syria: ditto
 Balbus, a mountain of Africa: Ball, *a round object*.
 Balista, a mountain of Liguria: ditto
 Balius, a horse of Achilles: Caball, ca-ball, *a horse*.
 Baleares, so named from ballein, *to throw*; Buail, *strike, throw*.
 Barathrum, the infernal regions (Val. Flac. 2): Brath, *fire*.
 Baræi, a people in Iberia, who burned their dead: Brath, *fire*.
 Bar-, Ber-, Bra-, Bri-, Bry-, Bur-. Some names of towns begin with these: Burg, *a town*.
 Barbythace, a city of Persia: Burg, *a town*.

* Abhuinn (pronounced Aven) is compounded of Abh (obsolete), *water*, and Inne, *a channel*, and from it the various rivers called Avon derive their name.

- Barce, a city of Africa : Burg, *a town*.
 ——— a town of Bactriana : ditto
 ——— a town of Media : ditto
 Bargylæ, a town of Caria : ditto
 Barium, a town of Apulia : ditto
 Barnuus, a town of Macedonia : ditto
 Barbothenes, a mountain of Peloponnesus : Bar, *a height*.
 Baris, a hill of Armenia : ditto
 Mons Barca, a cape in Africa : ditto
 Baris, a tower of Jerusalem : Burg, *a tower*.
 Batavodurum, a town in Batavia : Doir, *water*.
 Bedesis, a river of Italy : Uisge, *water*.
 Baul-, Bel-, Bil-, Bol-, Bul-. Some names of towns so begin : Baile,
a town.
 Bauli, a town of Latium : Baile, *a town*.
 Belemina, a town of Laconia : ditto
 Bauli, the villa of Hortensius : ditto
 Bebryx, a king in Spain, Beb-ryx : Righ, *a king*.
 Bedriacum, a town of Italy : Acha, *a plain, a place*.
 Belenus, a divinity of the Gauls : Beul, *the god Belus*.
 Belerium, Land's End, Bel-er-ium : Ball, *a round object ; tir, land*.
 Bellona, the goddess of war : Buail, *strike*.
 Belon, a city of Spain : Baile, *a town*.
 Belus, a name of a god : Beul, *the god Belus or Bel*. Hence Beltane,
 the fire of Bel, on the first of May.
 Bendis, a Thracian name for Diana : Bean-Dia, *a goddess*.
 Berecynthus, a mountain in Phrygia, Bere-cyn-thus : Bar, *a height ;*
 ceann, *a head*.
 Berece, a town of Sicily : Burg, *a town*.
 Berea, now Aleppo : ditto
 Berytus, a town of Phœnicia : ditto
 Bercea, a town of Syria : ditto
 ——— Macedonia : ditto
 Berenice, a town of Africa : ditto
 Bernus, or Bora Mons, a hill of Macedonia : Bar, *a height*.
 Bibacum, a place in Germany : Acha, *a place*.
 Biblus, a city of Phœnicia, Bi-blus : Baile, *a town*.
 Bibracte, a town of Gaul : Burg, *a town*.
 Bibrax, a town of the Remi : ditto
 Bigerra, a town in Spain : Cathair, *a town*.
 Bicorniger, a name of Bacchus : Corn, *a horn*.
 Bifrons, a name of Jupiter : Frons from Ferens, from Beir, *carry*.
 Bimater, a name of Bacchus : Mathair, *a mother*.
 Bituntum, a town of Spain : Dun, *a hill, a town*.
 Bodobrica, a town of Germany : Burg, *a town*.
 Blaviacum, a place in Gaul : Acha, *a plain, a place*.
 Bituricum, a town in Gaul : ditto
 Blandenona, a place near Placentia : Baile, *a town*.
 Blenina, a town of Arcadia : ditto
 Bodincomagus, a place on the Po : Magh, *a plain, a place*.
 Boiodurum, a place near the Danube : Doir, *water*.
 Bœotia, so named from bous, *an ox ; Bo, a cow*.
 Bola, a town in Italy : Baile, *a town*.
 Bolina, a town in Achaia : ditto
 Bolissus, a town near Chios : ditto
 Bolbitinum, one of the mouths of the Nile : Beul, *a mouth*.

- Bolbitinum, a town on the Nile: Baile, *a town*.
 Boreum, a promontory of Ireland: Bar, *a height*.
 Bora, a mountain of Macedonia: ditto
 Borbetomagus, a town of Germany: Burg, *a town*.
 Borcovium, now Berwick: ditto
 Borea, a town taken by Pompey: ditto
 Bornos, a place of Thrace: ditto
 Borsippa, or Borsita, a town of Babylonia: ditto
 Bradanus, a river of Italy: Abhuinn, *a river*.
 Braboniacum, now Overborough: Acha, *a plain, a place*.
 Bremetauracum, now Brompton: ditto
 Brononacium, now Kirkley Thure: ditto
 Brica—,* Briga—, Bria—, Brigia—, Bri—. Some names of towns
 begin, and some end in these: Burg, *a town*.
 Bovillæ, a town of Latium, Bo-villæ: Baile, *a town*.
 ————— Campania: ditto
 Brasia, a town of Laconia: Burgh, *a town*.
 Bratuspantium, a town of Gaul: ditto
 Brauron, a town of Attica: ditto
 Brige, a town of Italy: ditto
 Brigæ, a town of the Alps: ditto
 Brenthe, a town of Arcadia: ditto
 Brescia, a town of Italy: ditto
 Brias, a town of Pisidia: ditto
 Brixellum, a town of Gaul: ditto
 Brixia, a town of Italy: ditto
 Brigetium, a town of Pannonia: ditto
 Brigania, a town of Liguria: ditto
 Brundusium, a town of Calabria: ditto
 Brindes, a town of Italy: ditto
 Brigantes, a tribe in Ireland: Burg?
 Brigantes, a people in Britain: ditto
 Bricinnia, a fort of Phocis: Burg, *a town, a fort*.
 Brigantium, now Bregenz: ditto
 Brenni, a people of the Alps: Bar, *a height*.
 Briareus, a giant: ditto
 Briucatii, tribes dwelling on the Apennines: ditto
 Brisa, a promontory at Lesbos: Bar, *a height*; uisge, uis-ge, *water*.
 Brilessus, a mountain of Attica: Bar, *a height*.
 Brigiosum, a place of the Pictones: Burg.
 Brivodorum, a place of the Aureliani: Doir, *water*.
 Britomarus, a Gaulish chief: Mor, *great*; maor, *one in authority*.
 Britannia, Britanni, Britannicus, &c.: Breatunn, *Britain*.
 Britanodunum, now Dumbarton: † Dun, *a hill, a town*.
 Brutobrica and Brutobria, a town of Spain: Burg, *a town*.
 Bryanium, a place in Greece: Burg, *a town*.
 Brysea, a town of Laconia: ditto
 Bucentaurus, half of whose body was that of the ox: Bo, *a cow*.
 Budorum, a promontory of Salamis: Doir, *water*; torr, *a hill*.
 Bulus, a town of Phocis: Baile, *a town*.
 Bullis, a town of Illyricum: ditto
 Bucolica, pastoral poems: Buachaille, *a shepherd*.

* On —brica, —briga, —bria, and —brivia,—see Petit-Radel in *Memoirs de l'Acad. des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres*, 1822, vol vi., page 324; and Buchanan, *Hist. of Scotland*, edition of 1690, page 63.

† See Buchanan, *Hist. Scotland* (edit. 1690), p. 10; he has collected from Strabo, Ptolemy, Pliny, and the Itinerary of Antoninus, a few Celtic names of places; p. 63 to 65.

Bursia, a town of Babylonia: Burg, *a town*.
 Burninna, a town of Caira: Burg, *a town*.
 Buprasium, a town of Elis: ditto
 Enra, a town of Achaia: ditto
 Burdigala, now Bourdeaux: ditto
 Bursa, a town of Bythinia: ditto
 Butuntum, a town of Apulia, Bu-tuntum: Dun, *a hill, a town*.
 Bylazora, a city of Pæonia: Baile, *a town*.
 Byrsa, the citadel of Carthage: Bar, *a height; burg, a fortress*.

Cabala, a place in Sicily, Ca-bala: Baile? *a town*.
 Cabalaca, a town in Albania: ditto
 Caballinum, a town in Gaul: ditto
 Caballio, a town of the Cavares: ditto
 Cabalinus, a fountain whose history was connected with the horse

Pegasus: Caball, *a horse*.

Ca— or Cab—. This sound is a component in some names, as in the following:—Cabala, Cabalica, Caballium, Caballis, Cæbenna, Chabiuus, Cibra, Ciminus, Gabala, Gebenna. *Cab, head*

Caca, a certain goddess: Cac.

Cadra, a hill of Asia: Torr, *a hill*.

Cænis, a promontory of Italy: Ceann (the *c* hard), *a head, a headland*.
 Cælius, a hill at Rome, called Querquetulaus, from its oaks: Coille, *a wood*.

Cæsarobrica, a town in Lusitania: Burg, *a town*.

Cæsarodunum, now Tours: Duu, *a hill, a town*.

Cæsaromagus, now Beauvois: Magh, *a plain, a place*.

————— Brentwood: ditto

Caicinus, a river of Italy, Caic-inus: Abhuinn, *a river*.

Calagurris, now Calahorra: Cathair (the *t* silent), *a city*.

Caledonia, now Scotland: Caled, *hard* (Camden); calltinn, *the hazel-tree* (Buchanan); Gael dun, *Gauls of the mountains* (Macpherson); Gael duthaich (pronounced duech), *the country of the Gael* (Macpherson); coille duech, *the country of woods*. Such are various derivations of the name Caledonia. In modern Gaelic, the word Gaelteachd is the name of the Highlands, and from it Caledonia is derived, receiving merely a more softened termination.

[The Romans seem to have given the country a name somewhat like that given it by its inhabitants: and from this it is an historical inference, that the present inhabitants of the Highlands are of the same race as those who successfully resisted the Romans. The proper way is not to derive the name from two or more Gaelic words, but first to observe if there is in Gaelic a word like it, which Gaelteachd is, and then, if possible, to derive this from Gaelic roots: Gael¹-teach²-d; gael, *the Gael or Gauls*; duthaich (pronounced duech), *country*; d, an unnecessary letter added by time.]

Callaici or Callæci, a people of Spain: Gael, *Gauls*.

Callidromus, the top of Mount Eta in Thessaly: Coille, *a wood*;
 druim, *the ridge of a hill*.

Callipeuce, a name given by the natives to a pass in Greece: Caol, *narrow*.

Callipolis, a town of Thrace: Gacl; baile, *a town*.

————— Sicily: ditto

————— Calabria: ditto

- Calpe, a mountain near a strait: Caol, *narrow*.
 Calydon, a town of Ætolia: Dun, *a hill, a town*.
 Camalodunum, now Maldon: Dun, *a hill, a town*.
 Camboduum, a town of Bavaria: ditto
 Camaracum, now Cambrai: Acha, *a plain, a place*.
 Camarina, a lake of Sicily, Ca-mar-ina: Muir, *sea*.
 Cambunii, a mountain of Macedonia: Beann, *a hill*.
 Camulodunum, two towns in South Britain: Dun, *a hill, a town*.
 Canastrum, a promontory of Pallene, Can-as-trum: Ceann, *head*;
²uisge, uis-ge, ³water; torr, *a hill*.
 Cana, a promontory Ætolia: Ceann (*c hard*), *a head, a headland*.
 Canache, a dog's name: Cu, conn, *a dog*.
 Canariæ, islands so named from abounding in dogs: Cu, conn, *a dog*.
 Canathus, a fountain in which Juno washed yearly: Cana, *white*.
 Cane, a mountain of Asia: Ceann, *a head*.
 Canethum, a mountain of Bœotia: ditto
 Canicularis: Cu, conn, *a dog*.
 Cantæ, inhabitants of Ross-shire, Scotland: Ceann, *a head, headland*.
 Cantium, now Kent: ditto
 Canne, a river: Caomh, *smooth*; abhuinn, *a river*.
 Caphareum, a mountain of Eubœa, Ca-phar-eum: Bar, *a height*.
 Capitolinus, a hill at Rome, from which was taken Capitolium and
 the surname Capitolinus, Capi-tolinus: Tula, *a hill*; Cab (*obso-*
lete), *a head*.
 Car—, Cer—, Char—, Cher—, Chor—, Chry—, Cir—, Cor—,
 Cur—, Cyr—, Cra—, Cri—, Cre—, Cro—, Cru—. Some names
 of towns begin with these. Cathair, (pronounced Ca-hur), *a city*.
 Capraria, names of islands, from abounding in goats: Gabhar, *a goat*.
 Capricornus: Gabhar, *a goat*; corn, *a horn*.
 Caprima, a town of Caria, Ca-pri-ma: Burg, *a town*.
 Capripedes, who had goats' feet: Gabhar, *a goat*; cos, *a foot*. (Pous,
 from cos. Celtic *c* being changed to Greek *p*, as in many other
 words.
 Carasum, a town of Thrace: Cathair (pronounced Ca-hur), *a city*.
 Carbia, a town of Corsica: ditto
 Carcaso, a town of Gaul: ditto
 Carche, a town of Asia: ditto
 Caræ, places near Susa: ditto
 Caralis, a town of Sardinia: ditto
 Carcinitis, a town of Scythia: ditto
 Cardamyle, a town of Argos: ditto
 Cardia, a town of Thrace: ditto
 Carias, a town of Peloponnesus: ditto
 Cariatæ, a town of Bactriana: ditto
 Carilla, a town of the Piceni: ditto
 Carmona, a town of Gaul: ditto
 Caristum, a town of Liguria: ditto
 Carine, a town of Asia: ditto
 Carisiacum, a town of Gaul: ditto
 Carissanum, a place in Italy: ditto
 Carmana, a town of Carmania: ditto
 Carnus, a town of Illyricum: ditto
 Carnea, a town of Palestine: ditto
 Carabis, a town of Spain: ditto

- Caracotinum, a town of Gaul: Cathair (pronounced Ca-hur), a city.
 Carnasius, a town of Messenia: ditto
 Carnion, a town of Laconia: ditto
 Carnutes, a town of Gaul: ditto
 Carnuntum, a town of Pannonia: ditto
 Carrha, a town of Arabia: ditto
 Carruca, a town of Spain: ditto
 Carpasia, a town of Cyprus: ditto
 Carræ, a town of Mesopotamia: ditto
 Carseoli, a town of the Æqui: ditto
 Carteia, a town of Spain: ditto
 Cartena, a town of Manritania: ditto
 Carthæa, a town in Cæa: ditto
 Carmel, a mountain of Galilee: Garbh, rough.
 Carmentis, a craggy hill: Craig, a rock; monadh, a hill.
 Carneus, a name of Apollo: Grian, the sun.
 Carnicæ Alps: Cairn, a heap of stones or cairn; alp, high.
 Carpatæ, mountains of Dacia: Garbh, rough.
 Carthago, of the Romans: Carthage; cathair, a city.
 Carthada, of the Carthaginians: ditto
 Carchedon, of the Greeks: ditto
 Carthea, a town of Cos: Cathair, a city.
 Carya, a town of Arcadia: ditto
 ————— Laconia: ditto
 Carynia, a town of Achaia: ditto
 Carura, a town of Asia: ditto
 Caryanda, a town of Caria: ditto
 Carystus, a town of Eubœa: ditto
 Caryum, a place in Laconia: ditto
 Carus, a river of Gaul: Car, a turn; uisge, uis-ge, water.
 Cassinomagus, a town in Gaul: Magh, a plain, a place.
 Castellodunum, a town in Gaul: Dun, a hill, a town.
 Castabala, a town of Cilicia, Casta-bala: Baile, a town.
 ————— Cappadocia: ditto
 Castanea, a town of Thessaly, Cas-tanea: Dun.
 Catina, a town of Sicily: Dnn, a hill, a town.
 ————— Arcadia: ditto
 Catorimagus, a town in Gaul: Magh, a plain, a place.
 Catobrica, a town in Spain: Burgh, a town.
 Catti, a warlike nation of Germany: Gath, a dart; cath, battle.
 Caturigidorum, a place on the Alps: Doir, water.
 Catusiacum, a place in Gaul: Acha, a plain, a place.
 Caunus, a hill in Spain; Ceann, a head.
 Cebenna now the Cevennes: Beann, a hill.
 Cebrenus, a river giving the } Bran, a mountain stream. It is also
 name of Cebrenia to a coun- } the individual name of several
 try of Troas, Ce-bren-us: } rivers, as of one near Dunkeld.
 Celetrum, a town in a peninsula: Caol, narrow; tir, land.
 Cemanens, a mountain of Gaul: Monadh, a hill.
 Cenæum, a promontory of Eubœa: Ceann, a head.
 Cenchræa a port of Corinth, Cen-chræa: Cuan, the sea; Cathair, a
 town (i. e. a sea port).
 Celtæ, Celtiberi, Celtica, Celtici, Celticum, Celtillus, Celtorii: Gael,
 and Coillteach, which may be from Colle, a wood.
 Censores, officers who numbered the people: Ceann, a head
 Centobrica, a town of Celtiberia: Burg, a town.
 Centumviri: Ceud, a hundred; fir, men.

Centuria, a division of the Romans into a hundred : Ceud, *a hundred*.

Ceraca, a town of Macedonia : Cathair (Ca-hur), *a city*.

Cerax, a town of Illyria : ditto

Ceramium, a place of Rome : ditto

Ceramus, a town of Caria : ditto

Cerasus, a town of Pontus : ditto

Ceraunia, a town of Achaia : ditto

Cerberion, a town of the Cim. Bosphorus : ditto

Cerbelliaca, a place in Gaul : ditto

Cercina, a town in Africa : ditto

Cercasorum, a town in Egypt : ditto

Cercinium, a town in Thessaly : ditto

Cerdylium, a place near Amphipolis : ditto

Cerilla, a town of the Brutii : ditto

Cerinthus, a town of the Eubœa : ditto

Ceres, the goddess of farming : Ce, *earth* ; ar, *plough*.

Ceraton, an altar made of horns : Corn, *a horn*.

Ceraunia, and Ceraunii, and Acroceraunia, }
 mountains of Epirus : } Garbh, *rough* ; beaun
 Cerannius, a name of Mount Taurus : } (in compos. -ann), *a hill*.
 Ceraunii, mountains of Asia :

Cercina, a hill of Thrace, Cer-cin-a : Garbh, *rough* ; ceann, *a head*.

—certa, a termination of some names of towns, as Tigranocerta :
 Cathair, *a city*.

Cerymica, a town of Cyprus : Cathair, *a city*.

Certima, a town of Celtiberia : ditto

Certonium, a town of the Lesser Asia : ditto

Cerynea, a town of Achaia : ditto

Chæronia, a town of Bœotia : ditto

Ceryx, a son of Mercury : Corn, *a horn*.

Ceus, a son of Terra and Cœlus : Ce, *the earth*.

Chabinus, a mountain of Arabia, Cha-bin-us : Beann, *a hill*.

Chaberis, a town of India, Cha-ber-is : Burg, *a town*.

Chabria, a town of Egypt, Cha-bria : ditto

Chaon, a mountain of Peloponnesus : Ceann, *a headland*.

Chaonia, a mountainous part of Epirus : ditto

Charadra, a town on a high and rugged rock : Garbh, *rough* ; torr, *a hill*.

Charadros, a river of Phocis : Garbh, *rough* ; doir, *water*.

Charadrus, a place of Argos : Cathair, *a town*.

Charah, a town of Palestine : Cathair, *a town*.

Charox, a town of Armenia : ditto

Charisia, a town of Arcadia : ditto

Charræ, a town of Mesopotamia : ditto

Charis, a goddess : Gradh, *affection*. &c.

Charites and Gratise, the Graces : ditto

Charon, a hideous, wrinkled old man : Garbh, *rough, savage* ; aon, *one*.

Cherson, a town in the Chersonesus Taurica (Cathair). If the town gave its name to the peninsula, then we may suppose that Chersonesus, from being the name of a particular peninsula, became applied to others, as Ch. Cimbrica, Ch. Aurea, and one in Egypt : nesos, from Innis, *an island*.

Chorsa, a town of Asia : Cathair.

Chonodamarus, a king of the Alemanni, Chon-odo-mar-us : Ceann,¹
² head ; mor, *great*.

Chœrœæ, a place in Eubœa : Cathair.

- Chrysondium, a town of Macedonia: Cathair.
 Cibyra, a town of Phrygia: Burg, *a town*.
 ————Pamphylia: ditto
 Ciminus, a mountain of Etruria, Ci-minus: Monadh, *a hill*.
 Cingetorix, a prince of Gaul and of Britain: Cinne, *a race*; righ,
a king.
 Cinxia, a name of Juno, alluding to girdles: Ceangal, *bind*.
 Circæii, a town of Latium: Cathair.
 Circæstria, a town of South Britain: ditto
 Circesium, a town of Mesopotamia: ditto
 Cirræatum, a place near Arpinum: ditto
 Cirta, a city of Numidia: ditto
 Cistenæ, a town of Ætolia: Dun, *a hill, a town*.
 ————Lycia: ditto
 Claudiopolis, a town of Capadocia: Baile, *a town*.
 Clio, one of the Muses: Clu, *fame*.
 Clota and Glota, the Clyde: Cluidh, *the Clyde*.
 Clusius, a river of Gaul: Caol, *narrow*; uisge, *water*.
 Cnacadium, a mountain of Laconia: Cnoc, *a hill*.
 Cnacalis, a mountain of Arcadia: ditto
 Coele, a pass in Greece: Caol, *narrow*.
 Cœla, a place in the Bay of Eubœa: Caolais, *straits*.
 Cœla, a name for the Eubœan Gulf: Caolais, *straits*; caol, *narrow*.
 Coelosyria, a valley in Syria: Caol, *narrow*.
 Coeus, a son of Terra and Coelus: Ce, *the earth*.
 Cogidunus, a king in Britain: Cog, *war*; duine, *a man* (a warrior.)
 Coenus, a river Messenia: Caomh, *gentle*; uisge, *water*.
 Columba, the symbol of Venus: Columan, *a dove*.
 Combrea, a town near Pallene, Com-brea: Burg, *a town*.
 Comitia: Comh, *together*; uidhe, *a way*.
 Concordia: Comh, *together*; cridhe, *a heart*.
 Condatomagus, a town in Gaul: Magh, *a plain, a place*.
 Condate, a town in Gaul, Cond-ate: Aite, *a place*.
 Conetodunus, a Gaulish leader: Ceann, *head*; duine, *man*.
 Coniaci, a people dwelling at the head of the Iberus: Ceann, *head*.
 Conimbrica, a town near the sea-coast, Con-im-brica: Cuan, *the sea*;
 burg, *a town*.
 Constans, Constantinus, and several compounds: Comh, *together*;
 stad, *stop*.
 Constantinopolis: Comh; stad; baile, *a town*.
 Coraconasus, a town where the Ladon falls into the Alpheus,
¹ ² ³ ⁴ ¹
 Cor-ac-on-as-us: Cathair, *a town*;
²
 Beag (in compos. -ag), *little*;
³
 Meau (in compos. -an), *small*;
⁴
 Eas, *a fall of water*.
 Cora, a town of Latium: Cathair.
 Coracesium, a sea-port of Pamphylia: Cathair; beag, -ag, *little*; uisge
 uis-ge, *water*.
 Corax, a mountain of Ætolia: Cairn, *a heap of stones*; or garbh, *rough*,
high, wild.
 Corbiene, a town of Media: Cathair, *a city*.
 Corbilo, a town of Brittany: ditto
 Corduba, now Cordova: ditto
 Cordyla, a town of Pontus: ditto

- Corinium, a town of the Peligni : Cathair, *a city*.
 Coressus, a hill near Ephesus : Cairn, *a mound of stones*; or Garbh, *rough*; or Creag, *a rock, a craig*.
 Corinthus, a city of Greece : Cathair, *a town*.
 Corissus, a town of Ionia : ditto
 Corioli, a town of the Volsci : ditto
 Cormasa, a town of Pamphylia : ditto
 Cornacum, a place in Vindeicia : ditto
 Corrhagium, a town of Macedonia : ditto
 Cornus, a town of Sardinia : ditto
 Corniculum, a town of Latium : ditto
 Corone, a town of Messenia : ditto
 Coronus, a town of Media : ditto
 Cortoriacum, a place in Gaul : ditto
 Corsia, a town of Bœotia : ditto
 Coronta, a town of Acarnania : ditto
 Corsote, a town of Mesopotamia : ditto
 Cortona, a town of Etruria : Cathair, *a city*.
 Corstopitum, now Morpeth : ditto
 Corybassa, a town of Mysia : ditto
 Coryla and Coryleum, towns of Paphlagonia : ditto
 Corycus, a town of Cilicia : ditto
 Coryphasium, a town of Messenia : ditto
 Coryna, a town of Ionia : ditto
 Corrodunum, a town of Rhætia : Dun, *a hill, a town*.
 ————— Sarmatia : ditto
 Corragos, a fort in Macedonia : Craig, *a rock*.
 Corsica,—the ancients compared Italy to a boot, Sicily to a triangle, and Corsica to a heart : Cridhe (pron. Cri), *a heart*.
 Cornubia, Cornwall : Corn, *a horn* (from its projecting).
 Coronus, a son of Apollo : Corn, *a horn*.
 Corus, a river of Arabia : Car, *a turn* : uisge, *water*.
 Corycus, a promontory of Ionia : Garbh, *rough, wild* (applied to hills).
 Corybantæ, who dwelt in mount Ida : ditto
 Corycides, { names connected with } ditto
 Corycium Antrum, { mount Parnassus : } ditto
 —cra, —ceria. Some names of towns end in these : Cathair, (pronounced Cahur), *a city*.
 Craneum, a town of Greece : Cathair, *a town*.
 Cranii, a town of Cephallenia : ditto
 Cremmyon, a town near Corinth : ditto
 Cremua, a fort in Pisidia : ditto
 Cottus, who had 100 hands : Ceud, *a hundred*.
 Cragus, mountains in Lycia : Creag, *a rock, a craig*.
 Crathis, a river of Arcadia : Car, *a turn*; uisge, *water* (*a winding river*).
 ————— Lucania : ditto
 Cragiæ, two islands on the coast of Argolis : Creag, *a rock, a craig*.
 Creonium, a town of Illyria : Cathair, *a city*.
 Cremona, a town of Gaul : ditto
 Creston, a town of Thrace : ditto
 Crimisa, a town in the Brutian territory : ditto
 Critala, a town of Cappadocia : ditto
 Crithote, a town of Thrace : ditto
 Creusa, a port in Bœotia : Cathair; uisge, *water*.
 Crissa, a port in Phocis : ditto
 Crimisus, a river in Sicily : Crom, *crooked*; uisge, uis-ge, *water* (*a winding river*).
 Crocylium, a town of Ætolia : Cathair, *a town*.

- Croto, a town of Italy: Cathair, *a town*.
 Crotona, a town of Italy: ditto
 Crunos, a town of Peloponnesus: Cathair, *a town*.
 Crustumerium, a town of the Sabines: ditto
 Crustumium, a town of Italy: ditto
 Crustuminum, a town of Etruria: ditto
 Cronius Mons, a hill of Elis: Garbh, *rough*.
 Crophî, a hill of Egypt: ditto
 Cromi, a town of Arcadia: Cathair.
 Cromyon, a small place in Corinthia: Cathair; *mean, small*.
 Crustunus, a river of Umbria: Car, *a turn*; uisge, *uis-ge, water*.
 Crypta, a passage through Mount Pausilypus: Crub, *bend*.
 Cuueus, a part of Lusitania so called from being like a wedge: Geinn,
a wedge
 Curio, now Corbridge: Cathair.
 Cures, a town of the Sabines: ditto
 Curium, a town of Cyprus: ditto
 Cylibiani, mountains in Phrygia: Coille, *a wood*; beann, *a hill*.
 Cydonia, a city in Crete: Dun, *a hill, a town*.
 Cynocephalæ, Cynocephali, Cynophontis, are partly derived from Cu,
Conn, a dog.
 Cynthus, a mountain of Delos: Ceann, *a head, a hill*.
 Cynthus, a name of Apollo: ditto
 Cyretia, a town in Greece: Cathair, *a town*.
 Cyrene, a town in Libya: ditto
 Cyrne, a town in Eubœa: ditto
 Cyrrum, a place in Asia: ditto
 Cyrrhus, a town of Syria: ditto
 — a town of Macedonia: ditto
 Cynus, a naval station at Opus: Cuan, *the sea*.
 Cyropolis: Baile, *a town*.
 Cytineum, a city of Greece: Dun, *a hill, a town*.
- Dadastana, a town of Galatia: Dun, *a hill, a town*.
 Daira, one of the Oceanides: Doir, *water*.
 Dana, a town of Cappadocia: Dun.
 Dandari, a people who dwelt near Mount Caucasus: Daoine, *men*;
torr, a hill.
 Daradus, a river of Africa: Doir, *water*.
 Dardanis, a promontory of Troas: Doir, *water*; dun, *a hill*.
 Dardanus, a town of Troas: Dun, *a hill, a town*.
 Daunium, a town of Italy: ditto
 Decapolis, a district containing ten cities: Deich, *ten*; baile, *a town*.
 Decuris, Decumates: Deich, *ten*.
 Demetria: Dia, *God*; mathair, *mother*.
 Deobriga, a town of the Vectons: Dia; burg, *a town*.
 Deobricula, a town of the Vectons: Dia; burg; caol (in compos. -ol),
small.
 Deolriga, a town in Spain: Burg.
 Dessobrica, a town of the Vectons: Burg.
 Dermona, a river of Gaul: Doir, *water*; monadh, *a hill*.
 Dercynus, a son of Neptune: Doir, *water*; cuan, *the sea*.
 Dertona, a town of Liguria: Dun.
 Deudorix, one of the Cherusci: Righ, *a king*.
 Dialis, a priest of Jupiter: Dia, *God*.
 Dianium, a promontory of Spain, so called from a temple of Diana,
or from Dun, a hill.
 Dianium, a town of Spain: Dun.

- Diasia, a festival in honour of Jove: Dia. ² ²
- Dietidienses, dwellers on Mount Athos, Dicti-dien-ses: Dun, ² a hill.
- Dietyunnæum Promontorium, a promontory of Crete, Dic-tyun-æum ²
- ⁴ ⁵ ⁶ ² ⁴ ⁵ ⁶
Pro-mon-tor-ium: Dun, a hill; roi, before; monadh, a hill; torr, a height.
- Diespiter, a name of Jupiter as the father of day: Di, a day; athair father.
- Dii: Dia, God.
- Dindymus, a mountain of Phrygia: Dun, a hill; torr, a height.
—— a town of Phrygia: Dun, town.
- Dinia, a town of Gaul: Dun, a hill, a town.
- Dione, a sea-goddess: Di, a divinity; chuan, cuan, the sea.
- Dionysopolis, a town of India and of Mæsia: Baile, a town.
- Diopolis, a town of Armenia: Dia; baile.
- Diospolis, a town of Egypt: ditto
- Dioscurias, a town of Colchis: Cathair, a town.
- Dipolis, from having two cities: Da, two; baile.
- Dirce, a fountain of Bœotia: Doir, water.
- Dircenna, a fountain of Spain: ditto
- Dirphya, a mountain of Bœotia: Torr, a hill.
- Discordia: Da, two; cridhe, a heart.
- Divona, a river: Abhuinn, a river.
- Divi, the lesser deities, Di-vi:* Dia, God; beag, little.
- Divodurum, now Metz: Doir, water.
- Dodona, a town of Epirus: Dun, a hill, a town.
- Donuca, a hill of Thrace: Dun, a hill; beag (in compos. -ag), little.
- Dorias, a river of India: Doir, water.
- Dorius, a hill of Asia-Minor: Torr, a hill.
- Doris, a goddess of the sea: Doir, water.
- Doriscus, a place in Thrace near the sea: ditto
- Drandacum, a fort near the city of Oæneus: Torr, a hill.
- Dravus, now the Drave: Doir, water.
- Drinus, a river falling into the Danube: ditto
- Drilo, or Drinius, a river of Illyricum: ditto
- Druentius, a river of Gaul: ditto
- Drios, a hill of Arcadia: Torr, a hill.
- Dromus Achillis, a promontory: Druim, the ridge of a hill.
- Druidæ, the Druids: Druidh, a Druid, also a magician, a sorcerer, from Doir or Darach, the oak, as in groves of oak they performed their religious ceremonies.
- Dryades: Darach; doir, the oak.
- Drynemetum, a place in Galatia where there was a temple, is derived by Prichard (*Phys. Hist. Man.* iii. 127), from Doir, the oak, and Nemet, a temple. I am inclined to derive it from Doir; naomh, holy; and aite, a place.
- Durnomagus, a place in Britain: Magh, a plain, a place.
- Druna, now the Drome: Doir, water.
- Drymea, a town of Phocis on the banks of a river: ditto
- Drymo, a sea-nymph: ditto
- Durius, now the Douro: ditto
- Dyras, a river of Thessaly: ditto
- Duria Major and Minor, branches of the Po: ditto

* This affix, -vi, seems to be of the same import as the prefix ve-, signifying little: as ve in *vesanus*. The prefix was discovered by Archdeacon Williams; see the *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edinb.*, 1836, vol. xiii. p. 64.

- Dunax, a hill of Thrace: Dun, *a hill*.
 Durobrivæ, now Rochester: Doir, *water*; burg, *a town*.
 Durolipsus, a place in Britain: Doir, *water*.
 Durocortora, now Rhiems: ditto
 Durocorium, now Cirencester: ditto
 Dura, a town of Mesopotamia: ditto
 Duronia, a town of the Samnites: ditto
 Duronum, a place of the Nervii: ditto
 Durocoregum, a town in Gaul: ditto
 Durolitum, now Leyton: ditto
 Durnovaria, now Dorchester: ditto
 Durocornovium, a place in Britain: ditto
 Durocobrivium, Stony Stratford: ditto
 Durovernum, now Canterbury: ditto
 Durolevum,* now Milton: ditto
 Dunum— and —dunum. Some names of places commence with, and some end in dunum. In Gaelic, dun is *a hill*, and is applied to numerous names of towns. The first towns for security were built on heights, and were called *dun*; and the word was afterwards extended to towns generally, even though they might not happen to be situated on eminences. On the word Dunum, see Buchanan, *Hist. Scotland*, 1690, p. 53; Falconet, in *Memoirs de l'Acad. des Inscriptions, &c.*, 1753, vol. xx. p. 13; and Fenel, in the same vol. p. 39; and Prichard, *Phys. Hist. Mank.* iii. 126.
 Duncaledon, Dunkeld: Dun, *a hill, a town*.
 Deidunum, Dundee: ditto
 Dunum, a town in South Britain: ditto
 Dunum, now Down: ditto
 Dunelmum, now Durham: ditto
 Dryades, nymphs of the woods: Doir, *the oak*.
 Dryopis, a country so called from its oaks: ditto
 Dumnorix, a chief of the Ædui: Righ, *a king*.
 Dura, a fort in Asia: Torr, *a hill*.
 Durocasses, now Dreux: Doir, *water*.
 Dryaspes, a river of Scythia: Doir, *water*.
 Dyrachium, a city on the Adriatic: ditto
 Dysorus, a mountain containing gold mines: Or, *gold*.
 Dyris, the name given to Mount Atlas by the neighbouring inhabitants: Torr, *a hill*.

E—. In adopting a Celtic word, the Greek sometimes prefixes E, as Edon, from Dun.

Eburo—, Ebro—, Ebor—. Some names of places begin with these.

Aber, *the mouth of a river*, and applied to towns.

Ebrodunum, a town on the Alps: Aber; dun.

Ebora, a town of Lusitania: Burg, *a town, a fort*.

Ebora, a fort in Spain: ditto

Ebora, now Muros, near the mouth of the Tambre: Aber, *the mouth of a river*.

Ebrolacum, a town in Gaul: Aber; acha, *a plain, a place*.

Ebodurum, a place near the Danube: Doir, *water*.

Ectodurum, ————— ditto

Edinodunum, now Edinburgh: Eudann, *the face*; dun, *a hill* (a town on the face of a hill.)

* This group of names of places, commencing with Dur-, are supposed to have been situated on rivers or near water. Some of these names I found ready collected in Prichard's *Phys. Hist. Mank.* iii. 118.

- Edon, a mountain of Thrace: Dun, *a hill*.
 Edonides, Edones: ditto
 Edylius, a mountain: Tulach, *a hill*.
 Elea, or Velia, a city of Lucania. In adopting a Celtic word, the Greek and Latin sometimes omit initial b, as Elea (or Velia), from Baile, *a town*.
 Elaëus, a town of Thrace: Baile, *a town*
 Elaëa, the port of Pergamus: ditto
 Elatea, a city of Phocis: ditto
 Elis, a city of Peloponnesus: Baile, *a town*.
 Elissus, now the Melisso: Aillt, *a river*.
 Emporiæ, a town of Spain: Burg, *a town*.
 Ephyra, a name of Corinth: ditto
 _____ a town of Epirus: ditto
 _____ Elis: ditto
 Epetium, now Viscio: Aite, *a place*.
 Epidaurus, a sea-port of Argolis: Doir, *water*.
 Eporedorix, a chief of the Ædúi: Righ, *a king*.
 Erginnus, a ship-master: Air, *on*; enan, *the sea*.
 —essus, a termination of some names of rivers, as Nessus: Uisge, uis-ge, *water*.
 Eteonus, a town of Bœotia: Dun, *a hill, a town*.
 —etum,* a termination of some names of places, as Eretum: Aite, *a place*.
 Eubœa, an island famed for its pastures (and cattle): Agh; bo, *cow*.
 Eulæus, a river of Persia: Aillt, *a river*.
 Eupolium, a town of Locris: Baile, *a town*.
 Eurotas, a river of Laconia: Ruith, *flow*; uisge, uis-ge, *water*.
 _____ Thessaly: ditto
 Evenus, a river of Ætolia: Abhuinn, *a river* (pronounced Aven.)

F. In adopting a Celtic word, the Latin sometimes prefixes *f*. Celtic *b* is sometimes changed to Latin *f*.

Fabii, Fabia, Fabaria, from Faba: Faob, *a bean*.

Fabricius: Obair, *work*.

Fal—, Fel—, Ful—, Fla—. Some names of towns so begin:
 Baile, *a town*.

Fer—, For—, Fre—, Fir—. Some names of towns so commence:
 Burg, *a town* (*b* changed to *p*; *p* to *ph*; *ph* to *f*.)

Faleria, now Falleroni: Baile, *a town*.

Falerii, a city of Etruria: ditto

Felsina, a city of Gaul: ditto

Feltria, now Feltre: ditto

Flano, now Fiarone: ditto

Flavinium, now Fiano: ditto

Fullinum, a small town of Umbria, Full-in-um: Baile, *a town*; mean
 (in compos. —an), *small*.

Ferentinum, a town of Etruria: Burg, *a town*.

_____ Latium: ditto

Ferentum, a town of Apulia: ditto

Firmum, a town of Picenum: ditto

Formiæ, a town of Latium: ditto

Foruli, a town of the Sabines: ditto

*This termination occurs in about forty Latin words, most of which signify a place where plants are found, as Pinetum, Palmetum, Rosetum, Myrtetum, &c. About three are for other objects, as Saxetum, &c. I am not aware that any meaning has been found before for this Latin termination —etum.

Fregellæ, a town of Latium : Burg, *a town*.
 Frucino, a town of Campania : ditto
 Frusinum, a town of Latium : ditto
 Fregene a town on the sea-coast of Etruria : Burg, *a town*; cuan,
the sea.
 Feronia, a nymph, from Fero : Beir, *carry*.
 Flaviobrica, a town in Spain : Burgh, *a town*.
 Fortuna : Beir? *bear, produce*.
 Fretum, a strait: Frith, *a narrow sea or firth or frith*, as the Firth of
 Forth, Frith of Clyde, &c.

Gabala. Several towns are so named: Baile, *a town*.
 Gabanodunum, a town in Noricum : Dun.
 Gabromagus, a place in Noricum : Magh, *a plain, a place*.
 Galatia, a district of Asia Minor, settled by a colony of Gauls, B.C.
 270. In the time of St. Jerome, A.D. 336, that is, six hundred
 years after, they continued to speak the Celtic language : Gael.
 Galesus, a river which flowed through shady groves : Coille, *a wood* ;
 uisge, uis-ge, *water*.
 Gallia, Gallicus, Gallus, &c. : Gael.
 Gar—, Ger—, Gor—, Gra—, Geir—, Gir—. Some names of towns
 commence with these. Cathair (pronounced Cahur), *a city*.
 Garæticum, a town of Africa : Cathair, *a city*.
 Garama, a town of Africa : ditto
 Garæthyra, a town of Cappadocia : ditto
 Gargettus, a town of Attica : ditto
 Gaurium, a town of Andros : ditto
 Geirha, a town of Egypt : ditto
 Gannascus, a German chief : Ceann, *a head*.
 Garatas, a river of Arcadia : Garbh, *rough* ; uisge, *water*.
 Garienus, the river Yare : Garbh ; abhuinn, *a river*.
 Garganum, a mountain of Apulia : Garbh ; ceann, *a headland*.
 Gargarus, a summit of Mount Ida : Garbh.
 Gargyttius, a dog's name : Garbh, *rough*.
 Garumna, now the Garonne : Garbh, *rough* ; abhuinn, *a river* (Mac-
 pherson).

Gaulus, a small island : Caol, *small*.
 Gaurus, now Monte Barbaro : Garbh, *rough*.
 Gebenna, now the Cevennes : Beann, *a hill*.
 Geminiacum, a place in Gaul : Acha, *a place*.
 Gerisa, a town of Africa : Cathair, *a city*.
 Gerara, a town of Arabia : ditto
 Gerasa, a town of Asia : ditto
 Gergis, a town of Asia : ditto
 Geronthræ, a town of Laconia : ditto
 Gergithum, a town of Ætolia : ditto
 Gergovia, a town of Gaul : ditto
 Gerastus, a town of Bœotia : ditto
 Geruns, a town of Illyria : ditto
 Gerra, a town of Arabia : ditto
 ———— Syria : ditto
 Geræstus, a port in Eubœa : Cathair ; uisge, *water*.
 Geresticus, a harbour in Ionia : ditto
 Gerunos, a fort in Macedonia : Garbh ; *rough, difficult*.
 Gerrhus, a river of Scythia : Garbh ; uisge, uis-ge, *water*.
 Geranus, a village near Pylos : Cathair.
 Gesodunum, a town of Rætia : Dun.
 Gerunium, a town of Italy : Cathair.

Girgis, a town of Africa : Cathair.

Glaucus, a sea deity :

———— a river of Achaia :

———— Pontus :

———— Lycia :

Glaucus Sinus, a gulf of Lycia :

Glissas, a river of Bœotia :

Glota, a river of Scotland : Cluidh, *the Clyde*.

Gordieî, mountains in Armenia : Garbh, *rough, wild*; ord, *a mountain*.

Gordium, a city of Galatia : Cathair, *a city*.

Gorgo, a city of Asia : ditto

Gortyna, a city of Crete : ditto

———— Arcadia : ditto

Gradiaci, a city of Noricum : ditto

Gorgon : Garbh, *rough*; ~~cairn~~.

—gra. Some names of towns so end, as Agra : Cathair, *a town*.

Gorneas, a fort in Armenia : Cathair.

Grææ, monsters : Garbh, *rough, wild*.

Alpes Graïæ : Alp; garbh.

Granicus, a river of Mysia : Garbh; abluinn, *a river*.

Gratïon, a giant : Garbh; aon, *one*.

Graviscæ, a sea-port of Etruria : Cathair; uisge, *water*.

Gratiæ, three goddesses : Gradh, *love, affection*.

Gratianopolis : Gradh; Baile, *a town*.

Garbh, *rough*; beann, *a hill*; monadh, *a mountain*;

1 2 3 4 5 6

Gr-a-m-pii Mon-t-es;

1

Gra, from Garbh;

2

m, *euphonicæ gratia*, before p;

3

pîi, from Beann;

4

mon, from Monadh;

5

t, *euphonicæ gratia*, after n;

6

es, a plural termination not derived from the

Gaelic.

Grumentum, a town of Lucania : Cathair, *a town*.

Gryneum, a town of Æolis : ditto

Gyrton, a town of Greece : ditto

Grynæus, a name of Apollo : Grian, *the sun*.

Haemonia, the mountainous country afterwards called Thessaly :

Monadh, *a hill*.

Hadrianopolis, a town of Thrace : Baile, *a town*.

Hadrumetum, a town in Africa : Doir, *water*; aite, *a place*.

Halesus, a river of Asia Minor, Hal-esus : Uisge, *water*.

Halys, a river of Asia Minor : Aillt, *a mountain's stream*.

Hebromagus, a town in Gaul : Magh, *a plain, a place*.

Hecatombæus, Hecatombœia : Ceud, *a hundred*; bo, *a cow*.

Hecatompolis : Ceud; baile, *a town*.

Hecatonnesi : Ceud; innis, *an island*.

Helicon, a river of Macedonia : Aillt, *a river*.

———— Sicily : ditto

Helisson, a river of Arcadia : ditto

Helorus, a river of Sicily : ditto

Heræum, a fort near Bysantium : Ard, *high*.

- Heræi Montes, in Sicily: Ard, *high*.
 Herdonia, a town of Apulia: Dun, *a hill, a town*.
 Hermes, or Mercury, from eiro, speak: Radh, *speech*.
 Hermonacum, a place in Gaul: Acha.
 Hermopolis: Baile, *a town*.
 Hesperia, Hesperides, Hesperis, Hesperus, all from Hesper or Vesper, the setting sun: Feasgar, *evening*.
 Hesperitis, a country of Africa: Feasgar; aite, *a place*.
 Hesperium Cornu, a promontory on the west coast of Africa: Feasgar; corn, *a horn*.
 Hesperius Sinus, a bay on the west coast of Africa: Feasgar; sin, *extend*.
 Hispalis, a town of Spain, His-palis: Baile? *a town*.
 Homole, a mountain of Thessaly: Maol.
 Homonada, a fort in the hills of Cilicia: Monadh, *a hill*.
 Hortona, a town of Italy: Dun, *a hill, a town*.
 Hyampolis, a town of Phocis: Baile, *a town*.
 Hyccaron, a town of Sicily: Cathair, *a city*.
 Hydra, a water-monster: Doir, *water*.
 Hydroates, a river of India: ditto
 Hydrophoria, a festival: Doir; beir, *carry*.
 Hydrus, a port of Calabria: Doir, *water*.
 Hyrcanum Mare, part of the Caspian Sea, Hyr-canum: Cuan, *the sea*.
 Hypsa, a river of Sicily: Uisge, *water*.
 Hyssus, a river of Cappadocia: Uisge, *water*.
 Herminius Mons, a mountain of Spain, H-er-min-ius: Ard, *high*; monadh, *a mountain*.
 Iacchus, a name of Bacchus, from iachein: Eigh, *a shout*.
 —iacum. Some names of towns end in —iacum: Acha, *a plain, a place*. Many places, villages, parishes and farms in Scotland have their names beginning with ach—, and auch—.
 Iaxartes, a large river of Asia: Uisge, *water*; mor (in compos. —or), *great*.
 Iberus, a river of Spain, whence Iberi, and Iberia: Aber and inbhir, *the mouth of a river*.
 Idalia, a heigh in Cyprus, I-dalia: Tula, *a hill*.
 Idunum, a town of Rhætia: Dun, *a hill, a town*.
 Illiberis, a town of Gaul: Burg, *a town*.
 Imbarus, part of Mount Taurus: Bar, *a height*.
 Interamna, four towns so named from being situated between rivers: Eadar, *between*; abhuinn, *a river*.
 Interrex: Eadar, *betwixt*; righ, *a king*.
 Iris, from eiro: Radh, *speech*.
 Irus, a mountain of Italy: Ard, *a height*.
 Is—. Some names of rivers begin with, and some end in Is: Uisge, *uis-ge, water*.
 Is, a river of Italy: Uisge, *water* (Williams).
 Is, a river of Babylonia: ditto
 Isapis, a river of Umbria: ditto
 Isargus, now the Iser: ditto
 Isca, the river Ex in Devonshire: ditto
 Isca, or Oska, the Usk in Monmouthshire: ditto
 Isaurus, a river of Umbria: Uisge, *uis-ge*; mor, *great*.
 Isar, a river of Gaul: ditto
 Isar, now the Oise: ditto

—issus, a termination of some names of rivers, as *Ilissus* : *Uisge*.

Ister, now the Danube : *Uisge*.

Ismenus, a river of *Bœotia* : ditto

Istria, a peninsula : *Uisge, water* ; *tir, land*.

Itabyrius, a mountain of *Galilee* : *Bar, a height*.

Italia, so called from abounding in cattle* : *Eudail, cattle*.

Ithome, a hill of *Messenia* : *Tom, a hill*.

Juliodunum, a town of *Gaul* : *Dun, a town*.

Juliobrica, a town of *Cantabria* : *Burg, a town*.

Juliomagus, a town of *Gaul* : *Magh, a place*.

Juliopolis, a town of *Galatia* : *Baile, a town*.

Labdalon, a hill near *Syracuse*, *Lab-dal-on* : *Tula, a hill*.

Lacmon, part of *Mount Pindus* : *Monadh, a hill*.

Laecobriga, two towns of *Spain* : *Burg, a town*.

Lamalmon, a hill of *Æthiopia* : *Monadh, a hill*.

Lancobrica, a town in *Lusitania* : *Burg, a town*.

Latopolis, a town in *Egypt* : *Baile, a town*.

Latium, *Latori*, *Latinius*, *Latialis*, *Latinus*, from *Lateo* : *Luidh, lie*.

Latunnon, name of a hill : *Torr, a hill*.

Laureta, a port of *Italy* : *Aite, a place*.

Laureacum, a town of *Noricum* : *Acha, a plain, a place*.

Leontini, a town of *Sicily* : *Dun*.

Lepinus, a hill of *Italy* : *Beann, a hill*.

Alpes Lepontinæ : *Alp, high* ; *beann, a hill*.

Libanus, a mountain in *Syria*, *Li-banus* : *Beann, a hill*.

Licidomagus, a town in *Gaul* : *Magh*.

Liburnus, mountains in *Apulia*, *Li-bur-nus* : *Bar, a height*.

Ligures : *Luchd, people* ; *muir, the sea*.

Ligusticum Mare, now the *Gulf of Genoa* : *Loch, a lake or loch*.

Limnorea, a sea-deity : *Linne, a lake, linn, gulf*.

Limniæ, the daughter of the *Ganges* : ditto

Limnæa, a name of *Diana* : ditto

Liquentia, a river of *Gaul*, *Liq-uent-ia* : *Abhuinn, a river*.

Lithobolia : *Lia, a stone* ; *buail, throw*.

Londinum, now *London* : *Linne, a pool, lake, gulf* ; *dun, a hill, a town*.

Longuntica, a maritime city of *Spain*, *Lon-gunt-ica* : *Cuan, sea* ; *acha, a place*.

Lucaria or *Luceria*,+ from *lucus* : *Leus, light*.

Luceria, a city of *Apulia*, *Lu-ceria* : *Cathair, a city*.

Lucina, a goddess so named from *lux* : *Leus, light*.

Lugdunum, four towns so named : *Dun, a hill, a town*.

Lugidunum, a town in *Germany* : ditto

Luna : *Luan the moon*.

Lupodunum, a town in *Germany* : *Dun*.

Lutetia, a town of *Gaul* : *Aite, a place*.

Lychnidus, a town on the shore of the *Lychnitis Palus* : *Loch, a lake*.

Lycone, a mountain of *Argolis* : *Ceann, a headland*.

Lycopolis, a town of *Egypt* : *Baile, a town*.

* Aulus Gellius. xi. 1.

+ This form of *Lucaria* is a proof that the Latin *c* is hard before the vowels *e* and *i*; of which there are many etymological proofs in Gaelic words, where *c* is always hard. From the latter are derived Latin words beginning with *Ce*—, which in the corrupt modern pronunciation, are sounded as if *c* were soft, as *Cenæum*, a promontory, from the Gaelic *Ceann* (pronounced *Ken*), a headland.

Lycorea, a town on Parnassus: Cathair, *a town*.

Le—, this sound is a component in some names, as *Lepinus, Libanus, Liburnus, Lycone, Lycorea*: has it any meaning in the Celtic?

Mænalus, a mountain of Arcadia: Monadh, *a hill*.

Malea, a promontory of Lesbos: {Maol, *a promontory*; in
the Peloponnesus: {Scottish, Mull, as *Mull*
of *Cantire*.

Malea, a city of Phthiotis: Baile, *a town*.

Malia, a city of Thessaly: ditto

—magus. Some names of places end in —magus: Magh, *a plain*,
a place.

Mal—, Mel—, Mil—, Myl—. Some names of towns so begin, from
Baile, *a town*.

Mallos, a town of Cilicia: Baile.

Mantineæ, a city at the foot of Mount Artemisius: Monadh, *a hill*;
Dun.

Mars, the Roman god of war, perhaps from Ares: Ar, *battle*.

Mar—, Mur—, some names of towns so begin: Burg, *a town*.

Mar—, Mur—, Mer—, Mor—, Mir—, Myre—. Some names of towns
so begin: Burg, *a town*.

Marcianopolis: Baile, *a town*.

Marcodurum, a place in Gaul: Doir, *water*.

Marcomagus, a place in Gaul: Magh, *a plain*.

Mare Mortuum, a lake in Judea: Muir, *sea*; mort, *kill, dead*.

Mareotis, a lake in Egypt: Muir, *sea*.

Alpes Maritimæ: Alp, *high*; muir, *sea*.

Mariaba, two cities in Arabia, Mari-aba: Burg? *a town*.

Marisus, a river of Dacia: Mor, *great*; uisge, *water*.

Maridunum, now Carmarthen: Muir; dun.

Margidunum, a town in Britain: Dun.

Marmarica, a country on the shore of the Mediterranean: Muir, *the sea*.

Marmaridæ: Muir.

Maronea, a town on the Thracian sea-coast: Muir, *the sea*.

Marrucini, a people of Italy, on the coast: ditto

Marruvium, a town of the Marsi, on the coast: ditto

Marpeessus, a mountain in Paros, Mar-pessus: Bar, *a height*.

Marus, a river of Germany: Mor; uisge.

Matinum, a city of Messapia: Dun.

Mattiacum, a place in Germany: Acha, *a place*.

Matralia, Matronalia: Mathair, *a mother*.

Mauritania, a country on the shore of the Mediterranean: Muir,
the sea.

Mauri, Maurii, a people of Africa: Muir, *the sea*.

Mederiacum, a place in Gaul: Acha, *a place*.

Mediterraneum Mare: Meadhon, *middle*; tir, *land*; muir, *sea*.

Megalopolis, a city of Arcadia: Baile, *a town*.

Megara, a town of Greece, Me-gara: Cathair, *a town*.

Melæna, a village of Attica: Baile; mean (in compos. —an), *small*.

Meldæ, now Meaux: Baile, *a town*.

Meliboea, a town of Thessaly: ditto

———— a city of Thessaly: ditto

Melitere, a city in Asia: ditto

Merobrica, a town of Lusitania: Burg, *a town*.

Mesembria, a town of Thrace: ditto

Meros, a mountain of India: Mor, *great*.

Minariacum, a place in Gaul: Acha.

Minnodunum, a town of the Helvetii: Monadh; dun.

- Mirobriga, two towns in Spain: Burg, *a town*; muir, *the sea*.
 Mœnalus, a hill of Arcadia: Monadh, *hill*; caol, *small*; or coille, *wood*.
 Mœris, a lake of Egypt: Muir, *the sea*.
 Moguntiacum, now Mentz: Acha.
 Mons Sacer, Montanus: Monadh, *a hill*.
 Morgantiuim: a town of Sicily: Burg, *a town*.
 Morimorusa, "a name given by the Cimbri to the Northern Ocean, and which means the Dead Sea:" Muir, *sea*; mort, *dead*.
 Morini, a people on the coast of Gaul: Muir, *the sea*.
 Moritasgus, a Gaulish king: Maor, *one in authority*.
 Mors: Mort, *kill*.
 Murgantia, a town of Samnium: Burg, *a town*.
 Mursa, a town of Pannonia: ditto
 Mutina, a town of Gaul: Dun.
 Myenus, a mountain of Ætolia: Mouadh.
 Mylæ, a town of Sicily: Baile, *a town*.
 Myonesus, an island near Thessaly: Innis, *an island*.
 Myra, a city on the Lycian coast: Muir, *sea*.
 Myrina, three sea-coast towns so named: ditto
 Myrtuntum, a lake of Acarnania: ditto
- Myrtoum Mare, part of the Ægean Sea: Myr-toum Mare; muir; muir.
- Nasos or Nesos, an insular town in Acarnania: Innis, *an island*.
 Natiso, a river of Gaul, Nat-iso: Uisge, *water*.
 Nauplia, a town of Argolis, Nau-plia: Baile, *a town*.
 Nauportus, a town of Pannonia: Nua, *new*; port, *a harbour*.
 Nea Insula: Nua; innis, *an island*.
 Nebrodes, a mountain of Sicily, Ne-brodes: Bar, *a height*.
 Nemus, a grove: Naomh, *holy* (Prichard.)
- Nemetacum, a town in Gaul, Nem-et-acha: Naomh, *holy*; aite, *a place*;
 acha, *a plain, a place*.
- Nemetobrigia, a town in Lusitania: Burg, *a town*.
 Nemoralia, from nemus: Naomh, *holy*.
 Neopolis: Nua; baile, *a town*.
 Neptunus, the god of the sea, Nep-tunus: Tonn? *a wave*.
 Neritum, a town of Calabria: Aite, *a place*.
 Nertobriga, two towns in Spain: Burg, *a town*.
 Nicopolis, several cities of this name: Baile, *a town*.
 Noeomagus, three towns in Gaul: Nua; magh.
 Noviomagus, a town in Britain: ditto
 Novioburgum: Nua, *new*; burg, *a town*.
 Noviodunum, a town in Gaul: Nua; dun, *a hill*, and applied to towns as Dunedin the Gaelic name of Edinburgh.
 Noctiluca, a name of Diana: Nochd, *night*; leus, *light*.
 Novidunum, a town in Gaul: Nua; dun.
 Noviodunum, a town in Britain: ditto
 Novaria, a town in Gaul: Nua, *new*; burg, *a town*.
 Nox: Nochd, *night*.
 Nuceria, several towns of this name: Nua; cathair, *a town*.
 Numa, a king of Rome: Naomh, *holy*.
 Nundina, a goddess: Naoi, *nine*; di, *a day*.
 Nymphæ, female deities: Naomh, *holy*.
 Nymphæum, from Nymphæ: Naomh.
 Nymphæus, ditto
 Nymphidius, ditto

- Oaxes, a river of Crete: Uisge, uis-ge, *water*.
 Oarus, a river of Sarmatia: Ruith, *flow*.
 Oceanus, Oceanides: Aigionn, *the deep*.
 Octavia, Octavius, Octavianus: Ochl, *eight*.
 Octodurus, a town in Gaul: Torr, *a hill*.
 (Ebalia, a name of Tarentum: Baile, *a town*.
 (Enus, a river of Laconia: Abhuinn, *a river*.
 (Eta, a mountain of Thessaly: At, *a prominence*.
 (Enussæ, two islands in the Aegean sea: Innis, *an island*.
 (Enussæ, two islands off the coast of Messenia: Innis, *an island*.
 Ogyes, son of Terra: Ogha, *a grandchild; ce, the earth*.
 Olina, a river of Gaul: Aillt, *a river*.
 Oltis, a river of Gaul: Aillt, *a river*.
 Olmius, a river of Bœotia: Aillt, *a river*.
 On—, some names of rivers begin with, and others end in —on :
 Abhuinn, *a river*.
 Onchestus, a son of Neptune: Abhuinn, *a river*.
 ——— a river of Thessaly: ditto
 Onochonus, a river of Thessaly: ditto
 Ops, from Opus, operis: Obair, *work*.
 Oraculum: Radh, *speech*.
 Ormedon, a lofty mountain in Cos, Or-me-don: Ard, *high; dun, a hill*.
 Orbelus, a hill of Thrace: Ord, *a hill*.
 Orchalis, a hill of Bœotia: ditto
 Ordoices, a people of Britain: ditto
 Oreades, nymphs of the mountains: ditto
 Orgetorix, a Helvetian chief: Righ, *a king*.
 Orgia: Fearg, *passion*.
 Oriens: Ear, *the east*.
 Orion, a giant: Ard, *high; aon, one*.
 Orontes, a hill of Media: Ord, *a hill; ard, high*.
 Ormedon, a mountain in Cos: ditto
 Ormedon, a giant: ditto
 Orospeða Mons, a mountain in Spain: ditto
 Orontes, a river of Syria: Ruith, *flow*.
 Osa, a river of Italy: Uisge, uis-ge, *water*.
 Oscius, a river of Thrace: ditto
 Osismii, a people of Gaul, on the coast: ditto
 Oxus, a river of Bactriana: ditto
 Oxydracæ, a people of India, living at the confluence of two rivers :
 Uisge, and doir, *water*.
 Oxydrynchus, a city of Egypt, situated near a canal: Uisge, and
 Doir, *water*.
- P. Celtic *b* is sometimes changed to Latin *p*.
 Padus, a river of Italy, Padus: Uisge, *water*.
 Padusa, a river of Italy, Pad-usa: Uisge, *water*.
 Pal—, Pel—, Phal—, Phil—, Phyl—, Fla—, Pol, Pyl—, some names
 of town begin with these: Baile, *a town*.
 Palacium, a town of Thrace: Baile; beag (in comp. -ag), *small*.
 Palæ, a town of Corsica: Baile.
 Palææ, a town of Cyprus: ditto
 ——— Cephallenia: ditto
 Palæste, a harbour of Epirus: Baile; uisge, *water*.
 Palantium a town of Arcadia: Baile, *a town*.
 Palatium, a village on the Palatine hill where Rome was afterwards
 built: Baile, *a town*.
 Palatia, a town in Spain: Baile, *a town*.

- Pallas, a goddess, so named from *pallein*: *Buaill, strike.*
 Palladium, from Pallas: ditto
 Palladius, from Pallas: ditto
 Pallanteum, a town of Italy: *Baile, a town.*
 Pallanteum, a town of Arcadia: ditto
 Palumbinum, a town of Samnium: ditto
 Palma, a town of Majorca: ditto
 Pallene, a town of Attica: ditto
 Palmyra, a town of Asia: ditto
 Panachaiacus, a hill of Arcadia, so called from *pan*, or from *Beann, a hill.*
 Pan, the god of shepherds, &c.: *Bo, a cow.*
 Pangæus, mountains in Thrace: *Beann, a hill.*
 Panium, a mountain of Syria: ditto
 Panopolis, a city in Egypt: *Baile.*
 Par,— Per—, Phar—, Pher—, P'ri—, Pra—, Pri—, Pro—, Pru—, Pyr—, Peri—, Pharg—. Some names of towns begin with these:
Burg, a town.
 Paradisus, a town of Syria: *Burg, a town.*
 Parætaca, a town of Persia: ditto
 Parætanium, a fort in Egypt: *Burg; dun, a hill.*
 Parisi, now Paris: *Burg, a town.*
 Parium, a town of Asia: ditto
 Parma, a town of Italy: ditto
 Paroreia, a town of Thrace: ditto
 ————— Peloponnesus: ditto
 Parrhasia, a town of Arcadia: ditto
 Parnassus, a mountain in Greece: *Bar, a height.*
 Parnes, a mountain in Attica: ditto
 Parthenius, a mountain in Peloponnesus: ditto
 Parthenium, a town of Mysia.
 Pedemontium, at the foot of the Alps; *Pes, pous*, from *Ccs*, *a foot*:
monadh, a hill.
 Pelion, a mountain of Thessaly, perhaps with a rounded summit:
Ball, a round object.
 Pelinna, a town of Macedonia: *Baile, a town.*
 Pelium, ————— ditto
 Pella, ————— ditto
 Pellane, a town of Laconia: ditto
 Pellinæum, a town of Greece: ditto
 Pellene, a town of Achaia: ditto
 Peltæ, a town of Phrygia: ditto
 Pelusium, a town of Egypt: *Baile; uisge, water.*
 Pendalium, a promontory of Cyprus: *Beann, a hill.*
 Pentapolis: *Baile, a town.*
 Penninæ Alps: *Beann, a hill.*
 Penninus, a diety of the Alps: ditto
 Pentelicus a mountain of Attica: ditto
 Percote, a town of the Hellespont: *Burg, a town.*
 Perga, a town of Pamphylia: ditto
 Pergama, the citadel of Troy, and thence applied to Troy itself;
 "Pergama omnia loca editiora olim appellabantur: *Burg, a fortress.*
 Pergamus, a town of Mysia: *Burg, a town.*
 Perinthus, a town of Thrace: ditto
 Peripolium, a town of Locris: ditto
 Peritonium, a town of Egypt: ditto
 Pererene, a place of Phrygia: ditto
 Perranthes, a hill of Epirus: *Bar, a height.*

- Persepolis, a city of Persia: Baile, *a town*.
 Perugia, an Etrurian city on a lake: Burg; *uisge, water*.
 Petra, the name of several fortresses: Torr? *a hill, a mound*.
 Phalesia, a town of Arcadia: Baile, *a town*.
 Phalanna, a town of Perrhœbia: ditto
 Phalacrine, a town of the Sabines: ditto
 Phalanthus, a town of Arcadia: ditto
 Phalcidon, a town of Thessaly: ditto
 Phalerum, a port of Athens: ditto
 Pharangium, a fort of Persia: Burg, *a fort*.
 Phara, a town of Africa: Burg, *a town*.
 Phares, a town of Peloponaesus: ditto
 Phareæ, a town of Bœotia: ditto
 ——— a town of Achaia: ditto
 ——— a town of Crete: ditto
 Pharis, a town of Laconia: ditto
 Pharnucia, a town of Pontus: ditto
 Pharsalus, a town of Thessaly: ditto
 Pharyge, a town of Locris: ditto
 Phereæ, a town of Attica: Burg.
 ——— a town of Thessaly: ditto
 Pherinum, a town of Thessaly: ditto
 Phila, a town of Macedonia: Baile, *a town*.
 Philace, three towns so named: ditto
 Philæ, a town of Egypt: ditto
 Phileros, a town of Macedonia: ditto
 Philene, a town of Attica: ditto
 Philleius, a town of Macedonia: ditto
 Phillos, a town of Thessaly: ditto
 Philomelum, a town of Phrygia: ditto
 Philonus, a town of Egypt: ditto
 Phlius, a town of Greece: ditto
 Phylace, a town of Macedonia: ditto
 ——— Epirus: ditto
 ——— Thessaly: ditto
 Phyle, a place in Attica: ditto
 Phrycium, a town in Greece: Burg.
 Phrixa, a town in Elis: Burg.
 Pilumnus, the god of bakers: Ball, *a round object*.
 Pierus, a hill of Thessaly: Bar, *a height*.
 Pieris, a mountain of Macedonia: Bar, *a height*.
 Pierus, a mountain of Thessaly: ditto
 Pindasus, a hill of Troas: Beann, *a hill*.
 Pindus, a hill of Thessaly: ditto
 Pindenissus, a town on a mountain: Beann; *dun*
 Placentia, a city of Gaul: Baile, *a town*.
 Plateæ, a city of Bœotia: ditto
 Platine, a city of Palestine: ditto
 Pleuron, a city of Ætolia: ditto
 Plemmyrium, a promontory of Sicily: Muir, *sea*:
 Plotinopolis, a city of Thrace: Baile.
 Polichua, a town of Troas: Baile, *a town*.
 ——— a town of Crete: ditto
 Polisma, a town of Troas: ditto
 Polemonium, a town of Pontus: ditto
 Pollas, a name of Minerva: ditto
 Pollentia, a town of Liguria: ditto
 Politorium, a town of Italy: ditto

- Pollupex, a town of Genoa: Baile.
 Polusca, a town of Latium: ditto
 Pompelo, a town of Spain: ditto
 —polis. Some names of towns end in —polis: Baile, *a town*.
 Portumnus, a sea-deity: Port, *a harbour*.
 Portumnalia: ditto
 Præctium, a town in Asia: Burg, *a town*.
 Præneste, a town in Latium: ditto
 Prætor, from præ and itor: Roi, *before*; uidhe, *a way*.
 Prætutium, a town of Picenum: Burg, *a town*.
 Privernum, a town of Latium: ditto
 Proerna, a town of Phthiotis: ditto
 Proschium, a town of Peloponnesus: ditto
 Procyon: Roi, *before*; cu; conn, *a dog*.
 Propontis, now the sea of Marmora: Roi, *before*; cuan, *sea*.
 Prusa, a town of Bithynia: Burg.
 Pultobria, a town of Thrace: ditto
 Pygmæi, a supposed nation of dwarfs: Beag, *small*.
 Pylene, a town of Ætolia: Baile, *a town*.
 Pylleon, a town of Thessaly: Baile, *a town*.
 Pylæ, a town of Asia: ditto
 Pylos, four towns so named: ditto
 Pylos, a town of Peloponnesus: ditto
 Pyræum, a hill of Media: Bar, *a height*.
 Pyra, part of Mount Ceta: ditto
 Pyrenæi, the Pyrenees: ditto
 Pyrrhus, so named from his hair being the colour of fire: Brath, *fire*.
 Pyrgi, a town of Elis: Burg, *a town, a fort*.
 Pyrgus, a town of Triphylia: ditto
 Pyrgi, a town of Etruria: ditto
 Pyrgis, a fort in Elis: ditto
 Pyrrha, a town in Eubœa: ditto
 — a town in Lesbos: ditto
 Pyrrhicus, a town of Laconia: ditto
 Pyrassus, a town of Thessaly: ditto
 Pyreum, a fire-temple: Brath, *fire*.
 Pyacmon: ditto
 Pyrodes, son of Alix, who discovered how to strike fire from flints: Brath, *fire*.
 Pyrene, a promontory: Bar, *a height*.
 Pyrene, "a town of the Celts" (Herod. i. 248): Burg, *a town*.
 Pyramides: Bar, *a height*.
 Ped—. There are some names of places beginning with this sound, which is perhaps allied to the word Pit—, which occurs in some names of places in Scotland, as Pitlochrie, Pitsligo, &c.
 Pedum, a town of Latium: } Pit, *a hollow* (and occurring in many
 Petilia, a town of Italy: } names of places.)
 Pitane, a town of Asia-Minor: ditto
 Potidæa, a town of Macedonia: ditto
 Potniæ, a town of Bœotia: ditto
 Puteoli, a town of Campania: ditto
 Puticulæ, a place at Rome: ditto
 Pityus, a town of Colchis: ditto
 Pylæ, a general name among the Greeks for any narrow pass: Bealach, *a pass*; caol, *narrow*.
 Pyrenæi Montes: Bar, *a height*; monadh, *a hill*.
 Pythia, the priestess of Apollo, who gave out the oracles: Faidh, *a prophet*.

Qu. Celtic *c* is sometimes changed to Latin *qu*.

Quadratus: Ceathar, *four*.

Quadrifrons: Ceathar, *four*; beir, *carry*.

Querquetulanus, a name of Mount Cœlius, from its oaks,

² querque-tul-anus: Tula, *a hill*.

Quinctius: Cuig, *five*.

Quindecemviri: Cuig, *five*; deug, *ten*; fir, *men*.

Quintolianus, Quinctius, Quintellus: Cuig, *five*.

Quirinalis, Quirinalia, Quirinus, from Cures: Cathair, *a town*.

Quirites from Cures: Cathair, *a town*.

Regiodunum, *a town of Gaul*; righ, *a king*; dun, *a hill, a town*.

Rha, a river of Europe: Ruith, *flow*.

Rhatomagus, a town in Gaul: Magh, *a plain, a place*.

Rhios, the local name of the strait between Naupactus and Patrae:

Ruith, *flow*.

Rhodunia, the top of Mount Ceta: Dun, *a hill*.

Rhobodunum, a town in Germany: Dun, *a hill, a town*.

Rigodunum, a town in Britain: ditto

—rix, some names of Gaulish chiefs end in —rix: Righ, *a king*.

Rutuba, a river of Latium: Ruith, *flow*.

Rhesus, name of a river: Ruith, *flow*; uisge, *water*.

Rhodanus, a river of Europe: Ruith, *flow*.

Rhenus, a river of Germany: Bran is the name of many rivers in the Highlands of Scotland, of one near Dunkeld. Also Bran (obsolete), *a mountain torrent*.

Rutilus, Rutilius, Rutuli: Ruadh, *red*.

Sacrovir, a Gaulish chief, Sacro-vir: Fear, *a man*.

Sala, a river of Germany, yielding salt: Sal, *salt*.

Salamis, a daughter of the river Asopus: ditto

Salamis, an island: (so named from the above) ditto

——, a city: ditto ditto

Salana: Sal, *salt*.

Salernum, a city of Campania, near the sea: Sal, *salt*.

Salo, a river in Spain: Sal, *salt*.

Saloniacum, a place in Gaul: Sal, *salt*; acha, *a plain, a place*.

Samarobriva, a town in Gaul: Burg, *a town*.

Savo, Scultenna, names of rivers, Scult-enna: Amhuin, *a river*,
(Williams.)

Sgordus, mountains in Illyria: Sgorr, *a rock*.

Sciressa, a hill in Arcadia: ditto

Sciradium, a promontory in Attica: ditto

Seiron, a robber in Attica, who threw his victims over rocks: ditto

Scombrus, a mountain in Thrace: Bar, *a height*.

Scultenna, a river in Gaul: Abhuinn, *a river*.

Seyros, an island celebrated for its marble: Sgorr, *a rock*.

Seyrum, name of a city, S-eyr-um: Cathair.

Segedunum, a town in Gaul: Dun, *a hill, a town*.

——, a town in Britain: ditto

——, a town in Germany: ditto

Sedunum, a town in the Alps: ditto

Sebendunum, a town in Spain: ditto

Segobriga, a city of Spain: Burg, *a town*.

Selemnus, a river of Achaia: Sal? *salt*; abhuinn, *a river*.

Selleis, a river of Elis: Sal; uisge, *water*.

Selymbria, a town of Thrace: Burg, *a town*.

- Senatus: Sean, *old*.
 Serabrica, a town in Spain: Burg, *a town*.
 Sequana, a river of Gaul: Seimh, *tranquil*; abhuinn, *a river*, (*Macpherson*.) *
 Sermanicomagus, a town in Gaul: Magh, *a plain, a place*.
 Serviodunum, a town in South Britain: Dun, *a hill, a town*.
 Sextus, Sextilus: Sc, *sir*; scathamh, *sirh*.
 Singindunum, a town in Sarmatia: Dun, *a hill, a town*.
 Sipyllum, a city of Lydia, Si-pyl-um: Baile, *a town*.
 Sipyllus, a mountain of Lydia, Si-pyl-us: Ball, *a round object*.
 Sirenes, sea-nymphs: Suire, *a sea-nymph*; suire, from sith and muir, *a fairy of the sea*.
 Sirenusæ, the islands of the Sirens: Suire; innis, *an island*.
 Seiritis, a steep pass in Greece: Sgorr, *a rock*.
 Scoti: Scuit, *a wandering nation*. Hence perhaps the name of the Scots. As a Scotchman, I may be permitted to say that the epithet wandering, or to be met with everywhere, applies as much now, as it ever did.
 Sol, Solis, So-lis: Leus, *light*.
 Solæis, a promontory of Africa: Sal, *salt*.
 Sorbiodunum, now Salisbury: Dun.
 Spoletium, a town of Umbria: Aite? *a place*.
 Stagira, a town of Macedonia: Cathair, *a town*.
 Strymon, a river of Thrace: Sruth, *flow*; abhuinn, *a river*.
 Suindnnm, a town of Gaul: Dun.
 Suismontinn, a hill in Liguria: Monadh, *a hill*.
 Sunium, a promontory of Attica: Sin, *extend*.
 Suovetaurilia: Tarbh, *a bull*.
 Surrentum, a town of Campania: Suire, *a siren*.
 Sycurium, a town of Greece: Cathair, *a town*.
 Syrxn, a nymph of Arcadia: Suire, *a sea-nymph*.
- Tabor, a mountain of Galilee: Tagh, *choice*; bar, *a height*.
 Taburnus, a mountain in Samninn: ditto
 Tabraca, a town in Numidia: Bnrg, *a town*.
 Talabrica, now Talavera: ditto
 Tader, a river of Spain: Doir, *water*.
 Tænarus, a promontory of Laconia: Dnn, *a hill*.
 Tænctum, a town on the Po, Tan-etum: Aite, *a place*.
 Tanagra, a city of Bœotia: Cathair, *a city*.
 Tanus, a river of Argos: Abhninn, *a river*.
 Tanis, a city of Egypt: Dun? *a hill, a town*.
 Tapyrii, mountains of Asia: Bar, *a height*.
 Tarpeia Rnpes, a rock at Rome: Torr, *a hill*.
 Tarpeius and Tarpeia, from the above: ditto
 Tarichea, a strong city of Palestine: ditto
 Tarodunm, a town in Germany: Dun.
 Tarnæ, a fountain in Lydia: Doir (obsolete), *water*.
 Taras, a son of Neptune: ditto
 Tarasco, a town on the Rhone: ditto
 Tarnæ, a river of Aquitania: ditto
 Tarsins, a river of Troas: ditto
 Tarus, a river of Gaul: ditto
 Tearus, a river of Thrace: ditto
 Tarraco, a town on the Spanish coast: ditto
 Tarsns, a town on the river Cydnus: ditto

* Macpherson, in his Notes on Ossian, gives a few derivations of names of places.

- Tartessus, a town at the mouth of the Bœtis: Doir, (obsolete), *water*.
 Tarresium, a city on the river Silis; ditto
 Taunus, a mountain in Germany: Dun, *a hill*.
 Tauroscythæ: Torr, *a hill*; scuit, *a wandering nation*.
 Taurus, a mountain of Asia: Torr, *a hill*.
 Tauris, the peninsula called in the time of Herodotus (IV. 99.)
 Chersonesus Montosa, then Ch. Taurica, now the Crimea: Torr,
a hill.
 Tauri, Taurica, from the above: Torr, *a hill*.
 Taurini, a people near the Alps: ditto
 Tauromenium, a town Sicily, near hills: ditto
 Taurus, a mountain in Sicily: ditto
 Taurisci: a tribe on the Alps: ditto
 Taurasii, a people on the mountains in Samnium: Torr, *a hill*.
 Taletum, the summit of mount Taygetus: Tula, *a hill*; aite, *a place*.
 Teanum Apulicum, a city of Apulia: Dun, *a hill, a town*.
 Teanum Sidicinum, a city of Campania: ditto
 Telethus, a mountain in Bœotia: Tula, *a hill*.
 Tendeba, a fort in Stratonice: Dun, *a hill*.
 Tempsis, the ancient name of Mount Timolus: Tom, *a hill*.
 Tentyra, a town on the Nile: Dun, *a hill, a town*; doir, *water*.
 Terias, a river of Sicily: Doir, *water*.
 Tergeste, a sea-coast town of Italy: Doir, *water*.
 Terina, ditto ditto
 Terra, one of the most ancient deities: Tir, *the earth*, allied to tior, *dry*.
 Terioli, a fortified town in Italy: Torr,* *a hill*.
 Terminus, the god of boundaries:
 Terminalis, Terminalia, from the above: }
 { As a running stream is the
 { easiest and most natural
 { boundry of land, and also
 { the most common one, ter-
 { minus was derived from
 { Doir, *water*.
 Teumessus, *a hill*: Tom, *a hill*.
 Tetrica, a mountain of the Sabines, Te-tri-ca: Torr, *a hill*.
 Tetrapolis: Ceathair, *four* (Celtic *c* being often changed to Greek *t*);
 baile, *a town*.
 Thaumasius, a mountain of Arcadia: Tom, *a hill*.
 Thaumaci, a town of Thessaly, on a height? Tom: Acha, *a place*.
 Themiscyra, a city of Pontus: Cathair, *a city*.
 Theo—. Many names begin with Theo—: Dia, *God*.
 Theocritus: Dia, *God*; ceart, *right*.
 Theodonus, Theodotus: Dia, *God*; do, *to*.
 Theopolis; Dia: Baile, *a town*.
 Thermæ: Doir, *water*.
 Thermaicus Sinus, a bay of Greece: Doir, *water*; sin, *extend*.
 Thermodon, a river of Pontus: Doir.
 — a river of Bœotia: Doir.
 Thimarus, a fort of Greece: Tom, *a hill*; mor, *great*.
 Thorax, a mountain in Ionia: Torr, *a hill*.
 Thoruax, a mountain in Laconia: ditto
 Thorsus, a river of Sardinia: Doir, *water*.
 Thronium, a town near the river Boagrius: Torr, *a hill*.
 Thurium, a place in Greece near a fountain: ditto

* Some names of places beginning with this sound, may be from Torr, *a hill*, the first towns being generally in elevated situations, in the same way as Dun, which primarily means *a hill*, is found a component in numerous names of towns; the same is the case with regard to Burg.

- Thyanus, a promontory of Epirus, near a river: Dun, *a hill*; uisge, *water*.
 Tibula, a town of Sardinia: Ti-bula; baile, *a town*.
 Tilox, a cape of Corsica: Tula, *a hill*.
 Tiphussus, a mountain of Bœotia: Tula, *a hill*.
 Tiphernum, a town of Umbria: } Burg, *a town* (Celtic *b* being
 ———, a town of Umbria: } changed to *p*, and *p* to *ph*.)
 ———, a town of Samnium: }
 Tifurnus, a mountain of Samnium: Bar, *a height*.
 Tigranocerta, a city of Armenia: Cathair, *a town*.
 Tion, a town of Paphlagonia: Dun, *a hill, a town*.
 Tingis a town of Africa, Tin-gis: ditto
 Titan, a name that has been applied to the sun: Teinc, *fire*.
 Tithorea, a part of Mount Parnassus, Ti-thor-ea: Torr, *a hill*.
 ——— a city on Mount Parnassus: ditto
 Tmarus and Tomarus, a mountain of Epirus: Tom, *a hill*; mor, *great*.
 Tomæum, a mountain in Peloponnesus: ditto
 Torus, a hill of Sicily: Torr, *a hill*.
 Torone, a promontory of Greece: Torr, *a hill*.
 Tonca, a festival observed on the sea-shore: Tonn, *a wave*.
 Toletum, a town of Spain, Tol-et-um: Aite, *a place*.
 Trajanopolis, a city of Thrace: Baile, *a town*.
 Treba, a town near the Anio: Doir, *water*.
 Trerus, a river in Latium: ditto
 Trebia, a river in Gaul: ditto
 Triops, a son of Neptune: ditto
 Tricca, a city of Thessaly, near the Peneus: ditto
 Tricala, a hill-fort in Sicily: Torr, *a hill*.
 Trimontium, a town in Thrace: Tri, *three*; monadh, *a hill*.
 Tridentinæ Alps: Tri, *three*; deud, *a tooth*; alp, *high*.
 Triopium, a promontory of Greece: Torr, *a hill*.
 Triopium, a town named from the above: ditto
 Tripolis, a city of Syria: Tri, *three*; baile, *a town*.
 Triton, a river of Bœotia: Doir, *water*.
 ——— a name of the Nile: ditto
 ——— a son of Neptune: ditto
 ——— a river of Africa: ditto
 Tritonis, a lake in Africa: ditto
 Troas, a district on the coast of Asia Minor: ditto
 Trochois, a lake in Delos: ditto
 Trivia: Tri, *three*; uidhe, *a way*.
 Trivium, a place among the Apulian mountains,
 Tri-vi-cum: Torr, *a hill*; acha, *a place*.
 Triumviri: Tri, *three*; fir, *men*.
 Tunes, a city of Africa: Dun, *a hill, a town*.
 Tyana, a city of Cappadocia: ditto
 Turobrica, a town in Bœotia: Doir; burg, *a town*.
 Tuntobrica, a town: Burg, *a town*.
 Tunetum, a place: Aite, *a place*.
 Turia, a river of Spain: Doir, *water*.
 Turrus, a river of Italy: ditto
 Tyra, a river of Sarmatia: ditto
 Turuntus, a river of Sarmatia: ditto
 Tyrrhenum Mare, a part of the Mediterranean: Doir, *water*.
 Tyro, a river-nymph: ditto
 Troja, a city "built on an eminence:" Torr, *a hill*.
- Ufens, a river of Latium: Abh (obsolete), *water*.

Ulubræ, a town of Latium: Burg, *a town*,
 Undecemviri: Aon, *one*; deich, *ten*; fir, *men*.
 Uranus, the most ancient of the gods: Ard? *high*.
 Urania, one of the Muses: ditto
 ———, a name of Venus: ditto
 —us, a termination of some names of rivers: Uisge, uis-ge, *water*.
 Usciburgium, a town: Uisge; burg, *a town*.
 Uxii, a people living on the river Oroatis: Uisge? *water*.

V. Celtic *b* is sometimes changed to Latin *V*.

Val—, Vel—, Vol—, Vul—. Some names of towns begin with these:
 Baile, *a town*.

Vaticanus, a hill at Rome, so named from *vates*, as once it was the
 seat of Etruscan divination, Vati-canus: Faidh, *a prophet*; ceann,
a head, a hill. Prophets' Hill.

Valentia, a name of Rome: Baile, *a town*.

———— a city in Gaul: ditto

———— a city in Spain: ditto

Velica, a town of the Cantabri: ditto

Velia, or Elia, a town of Campania: ditto

Velitræ, a town of Latium: ditto

Velobrica, a town of the Nemetes: ditto

Velleiatium, a place in Italy: ditto

Vellaunodunum, a town in Gaul: Dun.

Vejovis, or Vejupiter, a deity supposed to be the same as Jupiter the
 infant, Ve-jovis: Beag, *little*.

Var—, Ver—. Some names of towns begin with these: Burg, *a town*.

Varia, a town of Spain: Burg, *a town*.

Verbigenus, a town of the Celts: ditto

Vergium, a fort in Gaul: ditto

Verbinum, a town in Gaul: ditto

Vergium, a town in Spain: ditto

Vercellæ, a town in Gaul: ditto

Verona, a town in Gaul: ditto

Verreginum, a town of the Volsci: ditto

Verrugo, a town of the Volsci: ditto

Verulamium, near St. Albans: ditto

Verovicium, Warwick: ditto

Verlucio, Westbury: ditto

Vertobrica, a town in Gaul: ditto

Versaliæ, Versailles: ditto

Verteræ, a town in Britain: ditto

Veresis, name of a river, Ver-esis: Uisge, *water*.

Vernemetis, the name of a temple in Gaul;

Fortunatus * says, it means "a great temple"; Ver-nem-et-is:

¹ Mor, *great*; ² naomh, *holy*; ³ aite, *a place*.

Vernonemetum, a place in Britain: Mor; naomh; aite.

Ver—, Vir—. The names of some natives of Gaul begin with these:
 Fear, *a man*.

Vercingetorix, a Gaulish chief: Fear, *a man*; ceann, *a head*; righ,
a king.

Vergasillaunus, a general of Vercingetorix: Fear.

Vergobretus, a chief of the Ædui: Fear, *man*; gu, *to*; breith, *judge*
 (*Maepherson*).

* See Prichard's *Physic. Hist of Mankind*, iii. 127.

- Veritas : Fior, *true*.
 Veragri, an Alpine tribe : Bar, *a height*.
 Vestini, a mountaineer race of Italy : Dun, *a hill*.
 Vicetia, a town of Gaul : Aite, *a place*.
 Vigornia, Worcester : Cathair, *a town*.
 Viudonissa, a town of the Helvetii : Dun, *a hill, a town*.
 Vindunum, a town of Gaul : ditto
 Vindomagus, a town of Gaul : Magh, *a plain, a field*.
 —vi,* an affix, meaning little, as in Divi : Beag, *little*.
 Viadrus, a river of Germany : Doir, *water*.
 Viadus, a river of Germany : Ad (obsolete) *water*.
 Virdunum : Dun.
 Vertumnus, the god of spring : Fear, *grass*.
 Viriathus, a Lusitanian : Fear, *a man*.
 Viridomarus, an Æduan chief : Fear, *a man* ; maor, *one in authority*.
 Virtus : Feart, *virtue*.
 Volturnus, name of a wind : Aile, *air*.
 Volaterræ, a city of Etruria : Baile, *a town*.
 Voltumnæ Fanum, a place in Etruria : ditto
 Volana, a town of the Samnites : ditto
 Volanum, a place in Armenia : ditto
 Voluba, Falmouth : ditto
 Volubilis, a town in Africa : ditto
 Volturnum, a town in Campania : ditto
 Vulsinium, a town in Etruria : ditto
 Vulcanus : Buail? *strike*.
 Volæ, a town of the Æqui : Baile, *a town*.

In these etymological researches, I have derived aid from the following sources:—Buchanan, born in the county of Stirling, and most likely able to speak Gaelic, gives, in his History of Scotland, several groups of names beginning with Dunum-, Burg-, &c. In the Dictionarium Scoto-Celticum, published by the Highland Society of Scotland (2 vols. 4to. Edin. 1828), there are various references to proper names, and I have quoted Petit-Radel, Falconet, Fenel, Macpherson, Professor Murray, Dr. Prichard, and Archdeacon Williams.

For the sake of the young inquirer, I may mention that he will find interesting matter on Celtic or on general philology in Monboddo's Origin of Language ; Stewart's Gaelic Grammar ; Vans Kennedy on the Languages of Asia and Europe ; Brodie on Articulate Sounds ; Barclay's Sequel to the Diversions of Purley ; and Maclean on the Celtic Language.

The circumstance of my having now been some years absent from Scotland in a colony (Canada), where in most parts, there is little access to books, will explain my not referring to any publications on Celtic subjects which may have lately appeared. Celtic literature labours under this disadvantage, that of the few books which refer to it, it generally happens that only a few copies are printed, so that some works are seldom to be met with, and others are known only by name. I may thus have been discovering derivations which have already occurred to others ; but I believe I have acknowledged all the aid I have borrowed.

* Corresponding to the prefix ve—, as in vesanus. See Williams, in Trans. Roy. Soc. Edin. 1836 ; vol. xiii. p. 64.

With regard to the application of these philological researches to the purposes of history; the way to explain the Celtic part of the Greek language, is by saying that the Pelasgi were Celts (Herodotus i. 57), and that the Grecian race originally was in some measure composed of them.

The Pelasgi in Italy, along with other tribes, contributed to the formation of the Roman people; and thus the Latin tongue received some Celtic words and names in a direct manner, while others were introduced indirectly, through the medium of the Greek, from Latin writers at a later day borrowing from the Greek, words, some of which were from a Pelasgian or Celtic source.

NOTE.—June, 1870. The above has about forty more names of places than it had when it appeared in 1845.

APPENDIX

TO CELTIC ORIGIN OF LATIN.

OMITTED IN PART FIRST.

- Affinis, *related to*: Buin, *belong*.
 Abolla, *a robe*: Feile, *a covering*.
 Acervus, *a heap*; a-cer-vus, perhaps allied to Cairn, cair-n, *a heap*.
 Æmulus, *a rival*: Amhuil, *like*.
 Acerbus, *bitter*: Achiar, *sharp*; searbh, *bitter, disagreeable*.
 Æque, *as well*: Agus, *and*.
 —atus, a termination of adjective, as sagulatus: —ta, a termination of Gaelic adjectives, as sgiobalta..
- Barbarus: Borb, *wild*.
 Bonus, *rich*. As pecunia from pecus. At one time a person's wealth was represented by the number of cattle he had: Bo, *a cow*.
 Balbus, *stammering*, Bolbutio: Beul, *mouth*; baath, *low*.
 Cano, *sing*: Can, *sing, say*.
 Cæcus, *blind*: Caoch, *blind*.
 Crista, *a comb*: Cir, *the crest of a cock*.
 Cingo, *encircle*: Cuing, *a yoke, bond*.
 Durus, *hard*: Dur, *hard*.
 Emacio, *make lean*: Beag, *small*.
 Erro, *wander*: Rach, *go*.
 Floreo, flo-reo: Blath, *a flower*.
 Fulgeo, *shine*: Boillsg, *gleam, flash*.
 Fero, *bear*: Far, *give me, bring*.
 Fallo, *deceive*: Meall, *deceive*.

In adopting a Celtic word, the Latin sometimes omits initial *s*, as ita, *so*, from sud, *that*.

- Integer, from intego, *to cover in*: Ann, *in*; tigh, *house*.
 Integellus, a diminutive from integer.
 Ingruo, *invade with great force*: Greigh, *a herd*.
 Iracundus, irac-undus: Fearg, *anger*.
 Interpretor: Eadar, *between*; radh, *speech*.
 Infesto, *spoil, damage*: Fas, *waste*,
 —itia, a termination of nouns, as justitia: —adh, a termination of Gaelic nouns.
 Itero, *to do a second time*: Ath, *again*.
 Iterum, *a second time*: Ath, *again*; am, *time*.
 Invenio, *find*: Fion, *examine, investigate*.

Invenustus: Bean, *a woman*.

—ior, a termination of the comparative degree of adjectives, as mitis, *meek*; mitior, *more meek*: Fhearr, *fearr*, *better*.

Labo, labor: Lapaich, *become feeble*.

Malum, *an apple*, from melon: Ball, *a round object*.

Mugio, *to bellow*: Bo, *a cow*.

Meo, *go*, from ce: Uidhe, *a way*.

Motus, moveo, *move*: Mochd, *move*.

Muto, *change*: Muth, *change*.

Metuo, *fear*: Meat, *faint-hearted*.

Mica, *a crumb*: Beag, *little*.

Maceo, *grow lean*: Beag, *small*.

Maritus, *a husband*: Fear, *a man*.

Mas, maris, *a male*: Fear, *a man*.

Oleo, *to smell*: Bol, *smell*. This has the same spelling but is a different word from:—

Oleo, *to grow*: Al, *nourish*.

In adopting a Celtic word, the Latin sometimes changes initial *t* to *p*; see porcus, per.

Porcus: Tor, *a hog, a boar*.

Per, *through*: Tre, *through*.

Prodo, *betray*: Brath, *betray*.

Pulvis, pul-vis, *powder*: Bleith, *grind*.

Puteus, *a well, a pit*: Pit, *a hollow*.

Palacra, *a lump of gold as it is found*. Pliny says it is a Spanish word. Ball, *a round object*; or, *gold*.

Palæstra, *wrestling, &c.*: Buail, *strike*.

Pelicanus, *a bird of the sea*; Peli-can-us: Cuan, *sea*.

Quidam, *some*: Cuid, *some*.

Qualitas, *quality*: Cail, *disposition, temper, quality*.

Rigeo, *freeze*: Rag, *stiff, benumbed*.

Ructo: Raoic, *roar*.

Sol, solis, so-lis, *the sun*: Soillse, *light*; solus, *light*; leus, *light*.

Storea, *anything spread on the ground*; strages, } Tir, *the ground*.
stramen, sterno, stratum, stratus.

Sub—sus—under: Sios, *down*. Is sus from sub, or sub from sus?

Sinuo, *to bend*: Sin, *extend*.

Semper, *always*: Sior, *always*. Perhaps sior is the contraction of some word now lost.

Sagum, *a frock*: Sac, *a sack*.

Sterno, *to spread on the ground*, from storeo: Tir, *the ground*.

Tollo, tuli, *carry*: Guilain, *carry*.

Turpis, *deformed, huge*: Garbh, *rough*.

Trabo, tracto, *draw*: Srac, *tear, rob, spoil*; tarruing, *draw*.

—uesco, a termination of some verbs, as languesco: Fhas, fas, *grow*.

Velo, *clothe*; Feile, *a covering*. Although it has the same spelling, perhaps this is a different word from—

Velo, *conceal*: Folaich, *hide, conceal*.

Verto, *turn*: Fiar, *bend, twist*.

Vulpes, *a fox*, vul-pes: Faol, *a wolf*.

Vesper, *evening*: Fiar, *the west*.

Zona, *a girdle* Zonarius, Zonula: Ceangal, cean-gal, *encircle*.

Zephyrus, *life-bearing*: Beatha, *life*; beir, *carry*.

APPENDIX

TO CELTIC ORIGIN OF GREEK.

OMITTED IN PART SECOND.



ALPHA.

In adopting a Celtic word, the Greek sometimes:—

prefixes *a*; see *ari*, *ame*, *athreo* :

omits initial *l*; as *ado*, *celebrate* from *luaidh*, *praise* :

omits initial *m*; as *alooz*, *grind* from *meil*, *grind*.

Aristos, *best* from *Ares* : *Ar*, *battle*.

Ares, *the Greek god of war* : *Ar*, *battle*.

Ariston, *a repast*; *artos*, *bread* : *Aran*, *bread*.

Arrhen, *a male* : *Fear*, *a man*.

Asia, *marshy, wet* : *Uisge*, *water*.

Apheles, perhaps two words, *simple* : *A* privative; *feall*, *deceive*.

Apheles, *small* : *Caol*, *small*. (*c* to *p*; *p* to *ph*.)

Aphia, *aphias*, *a kind of plant* : *Fas*, *grow*.

Aulos, *a pipe* : *Caol*, *small*.

Aulos, *a dart* : *Buail*, *throw*.

Aulon, *a valley* : *Caol*, *narrow*.

Aulon, *a meadow* : *Cluain*, *a lawn*.

Autos, *himself* : *Sud*, demonstrative pronoun, *that*.

Amos, *when* : *Am*, *time*.

Aploos, *simple* : *A*, privative; *fill*, *fold*.

Arithmos, *a number* : *Aireamh*, *number*.

Aithreo, *see* : *Deare* : *see*. (*d* to *t*; *t* to *th* : *a* prefixed.)

Aimullo, *deceive* : *Meall*, *deceive*.

Aiousa, *hearing* : *Eisd*, *hear*.

Aipeine, *heights* : *Beann*, *a hill*.

Aisso, *rush* : perhaps allied to *Uisge*, *water*.

Aigialos, *the shore* : *Ach*, *a mound or bank*; *sal*, *the sea*.

Aleo, *grind*; *Meil*, *grind*.

Aleo, *avoid*; *Eile*, *another*.

Alexo, *drive away, &c.* : *Buail*, *strike*.

Aleotes, *a collection* : *Uile*, *all*.

Acido, *celebrate* : *Luaidh*, *praise*.

Ainos, *praise, assent* : *Can*, *sing, say*.

Achlus, *darkness*, *Ach-lus* : *Ach*—, *ak*—, privative; *leus*, *light*.

Alon, *a threshing-floor* : *Buail*, *strike, beat*.

Alaos, *blind* : *A*, privative; *leus*, *light*.

Alooz, *aloiao*, *bruise* : *Meil*, *grind*.

BETA.

- Bluzo, *throw water*: Buall, *throw*; uisge, *water*.
 Blastano, *germinate*, bla-stano: Bileach, *a leaf*.
 Be, *a shout*: Eigh, *a shout*.
 Blosko, *grow*, blo-sko: Bileach, *a leaf*.
 Brazo, *brasso, to be hot*: Brath, *fire*.
 Brithus, *great*: Mor, *great*.

GAMMA.

- In adopting a Celtic word, the Greek sometimes prefixes *g, ge,* or *go*; and sometimes prefixes both *go* and *g*: see *gelao, gelaso,* *gerus, grassos, gruzo, gogguzo.*
- Geruo, *sound*: Radh, *speech*.
 Grassos, *clamour*: ditto
 Gruzo, *speak softly*: ditto
 Gogguzo, *make a noise like running water*: Uisge, *water*.
 Gualon, *a hollow*: Cladh, *a trench*.
 Gao, *produce, bring forth, grow*: Ce, *the earth*.
 Genos, *a nation*: Cinn-cadh, *a nation*.
 Geras, *profit*: Greigh, *a herd*. At one time, wealth was represented by flocks and herds.
 Geras, *prey*: Greigh, *a herd*. At one period of society, plundering was chiefly the driving off of cattle.
 Gortos, *quick*: Grad, *move quickly*.
 Gorgeuo, *to horrify*: Garbh, *rough, savage*.
 Glazo, *to call*: Glaoth, *call*.
 Gregoreo, *to watch*. At first applied to watching flocks: Greigh, *a herd*.
 Gune, *a woman*: Coinne (obsolete), *a woman*.
 Gephura, *a bridge*: Ce, *earth*; beir, *carry*. Or from beir, *carry*, and *ge*, prefixed.

DELTA.

- Diemos, *fear*: Tiom, *afraid*.
 Diploos, *double*: Da *two*; fillt, *a fold*.
 Dipsos, *thirst*: Di, *want*; uisge, *water*.
 Deido, *fear*: Diuid, *timid*.

EPSILON.

- Eteros, *another*: Sud, *that*; —ar, *fear, fear, man*.
 Eschatos, *the last*, es-chatos: Ais, *backwards*.
 Ethelo, *wish*: Aill, *will, desire*.
 Eikei, *there*: Aig, *at*.
 Elaion, *oil*: Ola, *oil*.
 Eris, *strife*: Ar, *battle*.
 Ereido, *make firm*, er-eido: Tir, *the ground*.
 Eima, *a garment*: Uim, *around*.

ETA.

- In adopting a Celtic word, the Greek sometimes omits initial *b*, as *eon* from *beann*, *hekastos* from *beag*.
 Eon, *the shore, a bank*: Beann, *a hill*.
 Hekistos, *smallest*: Beag, *small*.
 Hen, *if*: An, *if*.
 Emos, *when*: Am, *time*; the counter-word is *temos, then*; an *t' am, the time*.

THETA.

- Thalassa, *the sea*, th-al-assa: th is prefixed; —al from *Sal, salt*; —assa from *uisge, water*.

IOTA.

In adopting a Celtic word, the Greek sometimes omits initial *s*, as *illos* from *suil*.

In adopting a Celtic word, the Greek sometimes prefixes *i*, as *idruo*, from *tir*.

Illos, *the eye*: *Suil*, *the eye*.

Idruo, *to place, make firm*: *Tir*, *the ground*.

Ion, *alone*: *Aon*, *one*.

Ioge, *noise*: *Eigh*, *a shout*.

—*ides*, a termination of some nouns and signifying the sons of, as *Oenieides*, the sons of *Oeneus*; —*ides*, from *paides*, *pais*: *Paisd*, *a child*.

KAPPA.

In adopting a Celtic word, the Greek sometimes prefixes *k*, as *ktizo*, *build* from *tigh*, *a house*; *kuo* from *uamh*, *a cave*; *ктаομι I possess* from *ta ag mi*; *kalos*, *fair* from *ailne*, *lovely*; *kio*, *go* from *uidhc*, *a way*. And sometimes does this in a double manner, as *kokus*, *kokuso*, *to weep, to drop*, from *uisge*, *water*.

Korusso, *increase*: *Garbh*, *thick, not slender*.

Karecharos, *rough*, *kar-char-os*: *Garbh*, *rough*; *garbh*, *rough*.

(The word repeated.)

Kloios, *a collar*: *Caol*, *narrow, small*.

Kolazo, *restrain*: *Cul*, *back, behind*.

Kolouo, *diminish*: *Caol*, *small*.

Kochlos, *a shell*, *koehlias*, *koehliasion*: *Cuach*, *a cup*.

Krios, *a ram*: *Reithe*, *a ram*.

Ktaomai, *I possess*: *Ta aig mi*, *I possess*; *agam*, *I possess*; *aig mi*, *I possess*.

Kudos, *praise*, *kudiazao*, *kudiao*: from or allied to *ode*, *acido*, *to sing, to praise*: *Luaidh*, *praise*; *l* omitted by the Greek.

Kullos, *feeble*: *Cli*, *weak*.

Koti, *what*: *Ciod*, *what*.

Kolos, *noise*: *Glaodh*, *call*.

LAMBDA.

In adopting a Celtic word, the Greek sometimes omits initial *c*, as *laia* from *cli*; *leimon* from *cluain*; *leis* from *cliath*; *lissomai* from *cli*.

In adopting a Celtic word, the Greek sometimes omits initial *g*, as *la*, an intensive prefix, from *gle* an intensive prefix.

Lochos, *a cohort*: *Luchd*, *people*.

Logia, *an assembly*: *Luchd*, *people*.

Lego, *speak*: *Iolach*, *io-lach*, *a cry*.

Lao, *see*, *laoso*: *Leus*, *light*.

Leimon, *a meadow*: *Cluain*, *a lawn*.

Leitos, *public*: *Luchd*, *people*.

Leis, *leidos*, *booty, also a number of cattle*: *Cliath*, *a body, a multitude*.

At an early period of society, *booty* or *plunder* consisted in driving off cattle.

Litos, *simple, low*: *Cli*, *humble, slow*.

La, an intensive prefix: *Gle*, an intensive prefix.

Laia, *left*: *Cli*, *left*.

Lenos, *a hollow place in a meadow*: *Linne*, *a marsh*.

Lapto, *to drink, to lap*: *Liob*, *lip*.

Leimaino, *to smoothe*: *Liomh*, *smooth*.

Leibo, *to pour*: *Liob*, *lip*.

Lagetes, *a leader of the people*: *Luchd*, *people*.

Lissomai, *beseech*: *Cli*, *humble*.

MU.

In adopting a Celtic word the Greek sometimes changes *f* to *m* :
as *mestos* from *fas* ; *muthos* from *faidh*.

- Mestos*, full, replenished : *Fas*, grow, increase.
Muthos, a saying, a prediction : *Faidh*, a prophet.
Melon, the mamma : *Maol*, a rounded summit.
Meruo, to gather in a heap : *Mor*, great.
Malon, an apple : *Ball*, a round object.
Mormuro, to murmur, also to inundate : *Muir*, the sea.
Mon, if : *An*, if,
Marnamai, to fight : *Ar*, battle.
Me, not : *Mi*, not.
Medeis, no one : *Mi*, not ; *aon*, one.

OMIKRON.

- Opora*, autumn, the ^{fruit} ~~fruit~~ of trees, *o-pora* : *Beir*, to bear.
Oaros, conversation : *Radh*, speech.
Oligos, few ; perhaps *o* is privative : *Luchd*, people.
Oneidos, praise, on-eid-os : *Luaidh*, praise. Like *ode*, *aideo* ; *l* being omitted.
Opiso, backwards, *op-iso* : *Ais*, backwards.
Orusso, dig : *Tir*, the ground.
Ochros, pallid : *Riochd*, a person of a wan appearance.
Oruo, to howl : *Radh*, speech.
Ollos, the hollow of the arm : *Uilean*, the elbow.
Oigo, *oixo*, open, *oix-o* : *Fosgail*, *fosgail*, open ; *f* prefixed.
Ou, not : *Cha*, not (pronounced *ha*).
Oudas, the ground : *Fod*, turf, a sod.
Ouros, an overseer : *Dearc*, see.
Olbos, wealth, *olbios*, wealthy : *Uile*, all, many ; *bo*, a cow. At one time wealth consisted in the number of one's cattle : like *pecunia* from *pecus*.

PI.

In adopting a Celtic word, the Greek sometimes changes initial *c* to *p* ; perhaps in the middle of a word it does the same, as *hippos* from *each*.

- Para*, above, near, across. Perhaps there are three words here having the same spelling, but a different meaning and derivation :—
Para, above : *Bar*, top.
Para, near : *Roi*, before.
Para, across : *Tar*, across,
Pera, above, beyond. Perhaps there are two words here having the same spelling, but a different meaning and derivation :
Pera, above : *Bar*, top.
Pera, beyond : *Tar*, across.
Peri. Perhaps there are five words having this spelling, but a different meaning and derivation :
Peri, around : *Cuairt*, a circle.
Peri, before : *Roi*, before.
Peri, intensive prefix *very* : *Ro*, very.
Peri, meaning to excel as in *pereimi*, to excel : *Bar*, top.
Peri, through : *Troimh*, through.
Pro. Perhaps these are two words here, having the same spelling but a different meaning and derivation :
Pro, before : *Roi*, before.
Pro, intensive prefix : *Ro*, very.

- Polios, *white*: Geal, *white*.
 Polos, *the young of any animal*: Caol, *small*.
 Polos, *a foul, a young horse*: Caol, *small*; or capull, ca-pull, *a mare*.
 Pturo, *frighten*: Crith, *choke*. Celtic *c* changed to *t*, and *p* prefixed.
 Passo, *sprinkle*: Uisge, *water*.
 Pali, *formerly*: perhaps from Cul, *behind*.
 Pale, *palin, backwards*: Cul, *behind*.
 Pale, *the finest flour*: pollen: Caol, *small, fine*.
 Pale, *strife, palaistra*: Buail, *strike*.
 Pelikan, *a bird of the sea*, peli-kan: Cuan, *the sea*.
 Pelux, *pelukus, an axe*: Buail, *strike*.
 Pelor, *a monster*: Ball, *a member of society, &c.*—or, mhor, mor, *great*.
 Pylæ, *a general name among the Greeks for any narrow pass*: Bealach, *a pass*; caol, *narrow*.
 Penia, *poverty, want*: Caoin, *lament*.
 Pio, *pis, drink*, allied to Misg, *drunkenness*.
 Polus, *many, all*: Uile, *all*.
 Porthéo, *lay waste*. The easiest way of doing so was by fire: Brath, *fire*.
 Poros, *a ferry*: Frith, *a firth*; or, beir, *carry*.
 Porthmos, *a firth*: Frith, *a firth*. Frith-muir, or frith-mara, *an arm of the sea*.
 Prophetes, *a prophet*: Faidh, *a prophet*.
 Phatizo, *I say*: Faidh, *a prophet*.
 Pheme, *fame, from phemi, say, from phao*: Faidh, *a prophet*.
 Phelos, *an impostor*: Feall, *deceive*.
 Pelei, *it is near*: Le, *with, along with*. (Greek sometimes prefixes *p*, or *pe*, or *pi* to Celtic words).
 Peisos, *a moist spot*: Uisge, *water*.
 Preten, *a lamb*: Reithe, *a ram*.
 Prepo, *I exeel*: Bar, *top*.

RHO.

In adopting a Celtic word, the Greek sometimes omits initial *s*; as rho from saor; rheo from srac; rhin from sron. Sometimes omits initial *b*; as rhesso from bris.

- Rhuo, *free*: Saor, *free*.
 Rheo *draw*: Srac, *rob, tear*.
 Rhos, *head, top*: Ros, *a promontory*.

SIGMA.

- Seio, *move, shake*; seuo, *agitate*: Sath, *thrust, push*.
 Sitos, *food*: Ith, *eat*.
 Smarageo, *to resound, to roar (like the sea?)*: Muir, *mara, the sea*.
 Stoa, *a porch, a house*: Tigh, *a house*.
 Stulos, *a column*. Perhaps from Caol, *slender (e changed to t, and s prefixed)*.
 Sphen, *a wedge*: Geinne, *a wedge (g changed to p; p to ph; and s prefixed)*.
 Stereos, *solid*: Tir, *the ground*.
 Sigao, *to be silent*: Sith, *quietness (perhaps sith ought to sigh)*.
 Storeo, *spread on the ground*: Tir, *the ground*.
 Saleuo, *move like the sea*: Sal, *the sea*.

TAU.

- Tarbos, *fear, tremble*: Crith, *shake*.
 Tereo, *to bore*: Car, *a turn*.

Terma, a *boundry*: Doir, *water*.
Terpo, to *please*, ter-po: Gradh, *love*.

UPSILON.

Hupo, hupho, *under*; hupho, as in huphoras; hu-pho: Fo, *under*.
Hugies, *good, lucky*: Agh, *joy, felicity*.

PHI.

Phlao, *beat*: Buail, *strike*.
Phlego, phlexo, *burn, illuminate*, ph-lexo: Leus, *light*.
Phreo, *emit*: Beir, *carry*.
Phrike, *fear*: Crith, *shake*.
Phthoggos, a *tongue*: Teanga, a *tongue*.

PSI.

Psallo, *strike gently*: Buail, *strike* (*b to p; p to ps*).
Psias, psiados, a *drop of water*, ps-ia-d-os: Ad, (obsolete) *water*.
Psilos, *small*: Caol, *small* (*e to p; p to ps*).
Psix, a *crumb*: Beag, *small* (*b to p; p to ps*).
Psocho, *break small*: Beag, *small*.
Psuche, *life, the soul*: Beo, *alive*; beatha, *life* (*b to p; p to ps*).
Psellos, *stammering*: Beul, *the mouth* (*b to p; p to ps*).

OMEGA.

Ode, an *ode*: Luaidh, *praise* (*l prefixed, omitted*).
Odune, *desire much*: Dian, *eager, vehement*.
Obea, *eggs*: Ubh, *an egg*.
Oazo, *hear*: Eisd, *hear*.

Araios, araion, *thin, narrow*: Crion, *small*.
Arneomai, *deny*, ar-neo-mai: Neo, *not*.
Blema, a *coverlet*: Feile, a *covering*.
Bregma, *the top of the head*: Bar, *top*.
Brabeus, a *judge*, bra-beus: Breith, *judgment*.
Enos, a *year*: Eang, a *year*.
Eri, intensive prefix. There are *two* words here, having the same spelling, but a different meaning and derivation:—
Eri, *very*: Ro, *very*.
Eri, *high*: Ard, *high*.
Erinus, or Fury, *an avenging deity*: Ar, *battle, slaughter*.
Eris, *the goddess of strife*: Ar, *battle*.
Eume, a *sleeping-place*: Suaiu, *sleep*.
Ethos, an *accustomed place*: Aite, a *place*.
In adopting a Celtic word, the Greek sometimes changes initial *e* and *g* to *th* (as it changes *e* and *g* to *t*): see thranos, threo, threnos.
Thranos, a *bench*: Crann, a *beam*.
Threo, to *wail*: Gaoir, *noise, pain*.
Threnos, *wailing*: Coronach, *the lament for the dead*.
Skaioḡ, *left*: Sgiath, a *shield* (carried on the left arm or in the left hand.)
Opazo, to *follow*, op-azo: Ais, *behind*.

ESSAYS AND PAPERS BY THOMAS STRATTON,

*M.D. of the University of Edinburgh, 1 August, 1837;**Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, 18 April, 1837;**Staff-Surgeon, Royal Navy, 13 May, 1859;**Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, 5 June, 1867.*

PUBLISHED IN THE EDINBURGH MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.

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1. Case of Anthracosis, or Black Infiltration of the whole Lungs.
Number for April, 1838.
 2. On the Lake Fever of Canada. *April, 1841.*
 3. On the Winter-Hydrophobia of Canada. *April, 1842.*
 4. An Account of Twenty-two Cases of Gun-shot Wounds received
in Canada in 1838. *October, 1842.*
 5. On the Comparative Frequency of the Morning and Evening
Pulse. *January, 1843.*
 6. On the Existence of Entozoa in the Shut Cavities of Living
Animals; with a Case. *July, 1843.*
 7. On the Employment of Belladonna in Trismus and Hydro-
phobia. *July, 1843.*
 8. On Glossitis and Delirium Tremens. *October, 1843.*
 9. Case of Asthmatic Ague. *October, 1843.*
 10. Proposal of a New Scale for the Graduating of Thermometers.
January, 1844.
 11. On the Rate of Mortality in the Medical Department of the
British Navy for Twenty-five years. *January, 1844.*
 12. On Quotidian Intermittent Fever. *April, 1844.*
 13. Additional Notes on a Proposed New Thermometric Scale.
July, 1844.
 14. On Tertian Intermittent Fever. *April, 1845.*
 15. Notice of an Epidemic of Scarlet Fever and Scarlet Sore Throat
which prevailed in 1843-44. *April, 1845.*
 16. On Malarial Fevers, as observed in Canada from 1838 to 1845.
Part I. On Malarial Continued Fever. *July, 1845.*
 17. Case of Gun-shot Wound, and Excision of the Head of the
Humerus. *January, 1846.*
 18. On Malarial Fevers, as observed in Canada from 1838 to 1846.
Part II. Analysis of Repeated Attacks in the same Individual.
July, 1846.

19. Meteorological Observations in Canada in 1843 and 1844.
January, 1847.
 20. Meteorological Observations in Canada in 1845. *July, 1847.*
 21. On the Comparative Deodorizing Powers of the Disinfecting Fluids of Sir William Burnett and of Mr. Ledoyen.
January, 1844.
 22. Meteorological Observations in Canada in 1846 and 1847.
January, 1848.
 23. Remarks on the Sickness and Mortality among the Emigrants to Canada in 1847, and Suggestions for an improved Method of Regulating Future Emigration. *July, 1848.*
 24. Remarks on Antiseption, Deodorization and Disinfection, and on Sir William Burnett's Disinfecting Fluid, the Solution of the Chloride of Zinc. *October, 1848.*
 25. Cases of Recovery from Poisoning with Chloride of Zinc, and the Proposal of an Antidote for this Poison. *October, 1848.*
 26. Additional Notes on the Sickness and Mortality among the Emigrants to Canada in 1847. *January, 1849.*
 27. Contribution to an Account of the Diseases of the North American Indians. *April, 1849.*
 28. On the Comparative Therapeutic Powers of Quinine and Bebeerine. *October, 1849.*
 29. Medical Remarks on Emigrant Ships to North America. *January, 1850.*
 30. History of the Epidemic Cholera in Chatham and Rochester in 1849. *April, 1851.*
 31. Notice of the Chatham and Rochester Leper Hospital. *July, 1851.*
 32. On the British Naval Medical Department, and that of the United States. *January, 1852.*
 33. On the Employment of a Long Flexible Stethoscope for Self-auscultation. *January, 1852.*
 34. Additional Remarks on Naval Medical Mortality for Ten Years. *January, 1853.*
 35. Meteorological Observations in Prince-Edward Island, in 1851. *April, 1853.*
 36. Statistics of Shipwreck-Mortality in the British Navy for Fifty-seven Years. *July, 1853.*
 37. On Poisoning with Chloride of Zinc, and on a lately-published Case thereof; with Notes of Eight Cases. *July, 1854.*
 38. On the Rate of Mortality, in the Medical Department of the British Navy, for the Nine years ending in 1860. *March, 1861.*
- Likewise other Communications in the *Numbers* for *January, 1849; July, 1843; April, 1850; and April, 1852.*

Reid's *Bibliotheca Scoto-Celtica*, or an Account of all the Books which have been printed in the Gaelic Language, Glasgow, 1832. 72 and 178 pages. 12/-

It is much to be desired that we had an edition brought down to the present time.

The Poems of Ossian, in the Original Gaelic, with a Latin translation by Robert Macfarlan, A.M., an Essay by Sir John Sinclair, Bart., and Notes by John Macarthur, L.L.D. Published by the Highland Society of London. London, 1807. 3 vols. 8vo. 42/-

Some of Ossian's Lesser Poems, rendered into verse, with an Essay, &c. by Archibald Macdonald. Liverpool and London, 1805. 284 pages.

Darthula, a Poem of Ossian, rendered into Blank Verse by—Burke.

Darthula, a Poem of Ossian, translated into Greek by the Hon. and Rev. William Herbert, Dean of Manchester.

Macgregor's Genuine Poems of Ossian, 1841.

Concise Historical Proofs respecting the Gael of Alban, and the Highlanders of Scotland, by Colonel James A. Robertson. Second Edition, 1856. 542 pages. 6/- This is a most interesting work.

The Gaelic Topography of Scotland, by Col. James A. Robertson, 1859. 544 pages. 7/6. The author deserves well of all Highlanders.

Words and Places by the Rev. Isaac Taylor, A.M. 2 vols., London, 1864. This admirable work was first seen by me in January, 1869. The writer takes comprehensive views. It is one of the most important publications relating to Celtic Literature.

The Gaelic Language, its Classical Affinities and Distinctive Character; a Lecture by John Stuart Blackie, F.R.S.E., Prof. of Greek in the University of Edinburgh. Edinb., Edmonston and Douglas, 1864. 32 pages. I have taken four or five derivations from this instructive pamphlet.

In the Dublin University Magazine for October and December, 1869, and January, 1870, are articles on Celtic subjects.

Macalpine's Gaelic-English Dictionary. 5/-

Macalpine's English-Gaelic Dictionary. 5/-

Bannister's Glossary of Cornish Names of Places. Printed by—Netherton, Truro. To be in ten parts. Part fourth was published in June, 1870.

Macalpine's Gaelic Grammar. 1/6. Forbes' Gaelic Grammar. 3/6.

Obermueller's German-Celtic Historical and Geographical Dictionary, or Deutsch-Keltisches Woerterbuch, Ludwig Denicke, Leipzig: Williams and Norgate, London and Edinburgh. 1867.

Stuart Glennie's Arthurian Localities in Scotland. 1870.

Edmunds' Names of Places in England and Wales. 1869. 7/6.

Joyce's Irish Names of Places. 1870. 7/6.

Patronimica Cornu-Britannica, or the Etymology of Cornish Surnames by Charnock. 176 pages. 1870. 7/6.

On the Study of Celtic Literature, by Matthew Arnold, 1867. 8/6.

The last eight works I have not yet had an opportunity of seeing. Messrs. Maclachlan and Stewart, South Bridge, Edinburgh, issue a list of Gaelic Books, Grammars, Dictionaries, and works relating to Gaelic Literature, and to this list I beg to refer the young student of the ancient language of Scotland.

THE HIGHLAND SOCIETY OF CANADA

Is a branch of the Highland Society of London. In 1844, it held its meetings at the town of Cornwall, on the left bank of the St. Lawrence, eighty two miles above Montreal. The number of its honorary members was limited to twelve; on account of the *Celtic Origin of Greek and Latin*, the Society in 1844 made me an honorary member. An account of the Society by Archibald John Macdonnell, of Greenfield, Canada, was published in 1844, by Armour & Ramsay, Montreal.

THE GRAMPIAN CLUB (OF LONDON)

Was founded in the autumn of 1868, for printing some manuscripts and original works relating to Scottish literature, history, and antiquities. In 1869, the work issued was Dr. Rogers' *Scotland Social and Domestic*. One vol. 8vo., 380 pages.

For 1870, the *Jacobite Lairds of Gask*, 504 pages, appeared in June, edited by Mr. Kington Oliphant; and in November, 1870, the *Charterulary of Cambuskenneth Abbey*, will likely appear. The Rev. Charles Rogers, L.L.D., is the honorary secretary. The honorary treasurer, is Alfred Gliddon, Esq., City Bank, 159 Tottenham-Court Road, London. In June, 1870, the Club has above a hundred members; as one of them, I take this opportunity of helping to make known the national objects it has in view. The expenses are limited to postages and stationery. Of course the more members a Printing Club has, the more it is able to publish. There is no limit to the number of members. One guinea is the yearly payment, due in January.

June, 1870.



Gaelic Books Sold by Maclachlan and Stewart.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
History of Animals Named in the Bible,	0	9
History of Prince Charles, fcap. 8vo, <i>cloth</i> , ...	3	0
Ditto ditto <i>cheap edition</i> , <i>sewed</i> , ...	1	6
History of Joseph, <i>sewed</i> ,	0	4
Innes' Instruction to Young Enquirers, 18mo, ...	0	6
Jacobite Songs, with Portrait of Prince Charles,	0	9
James' Anxious Enquirer, 12mo,	1	0
M'Alpine's Gaelic and English Pronouncing Dic- tionary, with Grammar, 12mo, <i>cloth</i> ,	9	0
... Ditto ditto <i>half bound calf</i> ,	10	6
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M'Intyre (Rev. D.) on the Antiquity of the Gaelic Language; showing its affinity to Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, with Supplementary Essay,	1	6
Mackay's (Rob Donn) Songs and Poems, 8vo, ...	8	0
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